DAILY REPORT

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HOXHA MEETS, GIVES ADVICE TO NEW GOVERNMENT

AU241145 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 23 /ATA/ -- The first session of the 10th legislature of the People's Assembly which was held in the atmosphere of lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, the steel-like unity round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the determination and optimism to realize the tasks of this year and of the whole 7th Five-Year Plan in all the fields of socialist construction and the defence of our beloved homeland, wound up its proceedings successfully.

When the proceedings of the session were over, Comrade Enver Hoxha met with the members of the new government in one of the halls of the People's Assembly. He gave them valuable advice to work, just like until now loyally and untiringly for the great course (?cause) of the party and people, to constantly perfect the scientific organization and direction of the affairs, to always be modest and creative in implementing the directives and teachings of the party. Comrade Enver Hoxha greeted them in the name of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and in his name and wished them successes in the important tasks the party entrusted them.

MISKA, DODE ELECTED DISTRICT FIRST SECRETARIES

AU242030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The plenum of the Elbasan District AWP Committee met in Elbasan city today. It was proposed at this meeting that Pali Miska, Politburo member of the AWP Central Committee, should be elected first secretary of the Elbasan District AWP Committee. The members of the plenum unanimously approved the proposal and elected Comrade Pali Miska first secretary of the Elbasian District AWP Committee.

The plenum of the Vlore District AWP Committee met in Vlore today. It was proposed to the plenum that Comrade Petro Dode, AWP Central Committee member, be elected first secretary of the Vlore District AWP Committee. After the proposal was unanimously approved, the plenum elected Comrade Petro Dode first secretary of the Vlore District AWP Committee.

ATA ASSESSES ANDROPOV SPEECH AT CPSU PLENUM

AU251441 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Tirana, November 25 (ATA) -- Brezhnev's follower, Yuriy Andropov, in a speech delivered at the plenum of the Soviet revisionist party declared that "the Soviet foreign policy has been defined and continues to be defined by the decisions of 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of our party." And this is clear, because the policy of a country is not defined by the persons who advent to power, but by the system which is in power. The Soviet Union represents a social-fascist and social-imperialist state. The above congresses have codified this position that Andropov has promised to be loyal to.

Andropov and his predecessors stretched the hand of "friendship" to the United States of America and China. In his speech he dwelt especially on the Soviet-U.S. relations. "We, he said, are for equality, for the taking into consideration of the interests of two sides, for sincere agreement. We are ready for this". In this way Andropov calls on U.S. imperialism for new counterrevolutionary plotting agreements at the expense of the freedom and independence of the peoples, for inter-imperialist compromises on the basis of common interests.

In this context, he devoted special attention in particular to the problem of "disarmament". Despite his demagogy, he made it clear that the armament race between the USA and the Soviet Union will continue in the future, too, when he declared that the Americans and their allies "must not expect a unilateral disarmament from us. We are not naive." This means that U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, despite the agreement they may conclude, will continue their preparations for new catastrophes, for possible military confrontations in the future as a result of their great appetite for world hegemony, for spheres of influence.

Dealing with the internal problems of the Soviet Union, Andropov pointed out the "unsatisfactory rates of the increase of labour productivity, the lack of cooperation in the development of processing industry of the raw materials and the high scale of the expenditure of the material per unit of production." In continuation, speaking of the sharp problem of the supply of the Soviet population with food articles, he tried to justify himself with the "relatively difficult situation because of the bad weather conditions". Andropov was compelled to admit that in the Soviet Union "there have not been avoided irregular supply with some food articles."

TU COUNCIL RELIEVES MARKO, ELECTS KOCALLARI

AU252011 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The plenum of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions met today in one of the halls of the Palace of Culture in Tirana. The plenum relieved Comrade Rita Marko of his duties as president of the General Council, in connection with his transfer to the important post of deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and elected Comrade Sotir Kocallari president of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions.

The plenum was also attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. He spoke about a number of important problems pertaining to the activity of the trade unions, the further elevation of their role as the party's auxiliary in educating and mobilizing the working masses, of the qualitative standard of their leading and organizing method of work, the elevation of ideopolitical and professional abilities and the cultural level, and about the development of as massive and fruitful a socialist competition as possible to respond in the best possible way to the tasks stipulated by the historic Eighth AWP Congress.

RAMIZ ALIA, OTHERS VISIT INDEPENDENCE EXHIBITION

AU252123 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Summary] A national exhibition dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of Albania's independence was opened today at the art gallery in Tirana.

"Those attending the ceremony included Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hajredin Celiku, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of industry and mines; Nexhmije Hoxha, AWP Central Committee member; Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania, and other guests."

Anastas Kondo, chairman of the Committee for Arts and Culture, delivered a speech on the occasion. Comrade Hajredin Celiku cut the ribbon. The party and state leaders then toured the exhibition.

EMBASSY PROTESTS ARREST OF BULGARIAN IN ITALY

AU260948 Rome ANSA in English 0858 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] (ANSA) -- Rome, November 26 -- The Bulgarian Embassy here has protested the innocence of 35-year-old Sergey Ivanov Antonov, the tourist office employee arrested by Italian police Thursday on charges of being materially involved in the attempt on Pope John Paul II's life in May last year.

Speaking with newsmen Thursday evening, an embassy spokesman said the embassy is "convinced" of Antonov's innocence of the charges.

The statement also voiced the hope that the Italian authorities will "assess the case justly and objectively and free the Bulgarian citizen who has been unjustly detained."

In its statement, the embassy cited Bulgaria's international activity for peace and cooperation with Italy and other countries as supporting testimony to the East European country's rejection of national and international terrorism as "extraneous to the interests of peace, international security, and cooperation".

"Any attempt to blame this monstrous phenomenon of international life on socialist Bulgaria and to link its name to it is absurd and without foundation", the statement asserted.

According to the Italian police, they got on to Antonov's trail by following numerous clues. They include Agca's contacts after his flight from the Kartal Maltepe jail near Istanbul in November 1979.

Between then and April 1981, he spent time in West Germany, Switzerland and Italy, having contacts with numerous fellow countrymen whose position in the papal shooting is not being assessed.

Despite the lack of official confirmation, there have been insistent rumors in recent days that Antonov was arrested when Agca decided to exploit Italy's recent law allowing plea-bargaining for repentant terrorists in return for a reduction in their sentences to finger the Bulgarian.

But authoritative sources say the Bulgarian was not recognized through photographs taken in St. Peter's Square at the time of the attack.

It is known that the investigators have been following Antonov for months and, in what may be an indication that he had sensed something was up, his wife and child recently left Rome, although it is not known whether they returned to Bulgaria.

FILIPOV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU241053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua, who is paying an official visit to our country. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. Certain issues concerning the further expansion and intensification of cooperation between the two countries were discussed.

SEVENTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION MEETS

Husak Opens Plenun 24 Nov

LD241458 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The seventh CPCZ Central Committee session opened this afternoon in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle.

The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party Central Committee. A report on the state economic and social development plan for Czechoslovakia for the coming year will be delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier, and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Opening Session Report

LD242350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle today. Present at the session are also members of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, department chiefs of the CPCZ Central Committee, members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium, departmental chiefs of the CPSL Central Committee, chief secretaries of the regional party committees, secretaries of the regional party committees for industry and agriculture, communists members of the federal and the national governments, chairmen of the regional national committees and the mayor of Prague, secretaries of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, and other guests.

The deliberations were opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. At the opening of the session its participants paid tribute with a minute's silence to the memory of the late general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnez.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised Leonid Brezhnev's great contribution to the all-round development of the Soviet Union, and appreciated his role in the struggle for peace, detente and the happy life of the people. He stressed that our citizens, both communists and non-party members, received the news of his death with profound grief. Throughout our country they expressed their feelings for this great politician and revolutionary, a man who had a profound comradely and friendly relationship with our people, our party and our state.

The CPCZ Central Committee also elected the working commissions.

The report on the state plan of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1983 was delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Potac Presents Development Plan

LD242200 Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- the 1981-1982 period is marked by increased pressure for more intensive development of the economy and for coping with its ever more exacting conditions, Svatopluk Potac, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, said on Wednesday.

Svatopluk Potac was addressing the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, whose 7th session was opened the same day by the party's General Secretary Gustav Husak.

The consequences of the reduced resources of liquid and gaseous fuels and a number of raw and other materials were overcome this year, just as the consequences of the bad harvest of 1981, Potac said in the report on the state plan of economic and social development for 1983.

He pointed out that the systematic efforts were being made to strengthen the equilibrium in Czechoslovakia's external economic relations, and attempts thwarted of imperialist circles to impede Czechoslovakia's economic development by fiercer fianancial and trade discrimination. Also in the complex conditions, the line of the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, aimed at maintaining the standard of living and the social certainties of the people, was being implemented. The results could be even better if a number of subjective shortcomings did not still exist, Svatopluk Potac said.

The plan for 1983 is based on the positive results that have been achieved, and is drawn up in full accordance with the document "Main Directions of Economic and Social Development" approved at the 16th Congress of the Party. The objectives of the plan presuppose further consolidation of the economic equilibrium, higher dynamics of economic growth, and faster growth of economic effectiveness, Svatopluk Potac said.

The tasks require intensification of the process of production, based on greater application of scientific-technical progress, more rational and socially necessary structure of production, and more effective participation in the international socialist division of labour, particularly in the process of the international socialist economic integration.

The draft plan for 1983 envisages that on the basis of higher utilization of energy and raw materials inputs, a 2 percent increase in national income will be achieved. To ensure this, it will be necessary to achieve a 2.4 percent growth of industrial production, a growth of construction work by more than 2 percent, and a 2.7 percent growth of agricultural production.

The increase in the national income will be used mainly to strengthen the external economic equilibrium. The resources earmarked to meet the internal needs of the national economy ensure, in line with the 16th congress directive, a 1.3 percent increase in personal consumption, and further increases in social consumption.

Svatopluk Potac stressed that the further development of the Czechoslovak economy and its effectiveness will depend to a decisive extent on higher level of rationalization of the consumption of fuels, energy, metals and other raw materials.

An important task of the state plan is further raising of self-sufficiency in grain and foodstuffs production. There is to be a higher growth of crops production than of livestock production.

Gross agricultural production is to increase by 2.7 percent in 1983, crops production by 5.6 percent, grain production is to be 11 million metric tonnes.

Svatopluk Potac also spoke of the tasks in scientific and technological development, necessary for further intensification of the economy and an organic part of planning and management activity at all levels. In capital construction, special attention will be given to projects now under construction, especially the nuclear power plants.

Svatopluk Potac stressed that achievement of the demanding goals and fulfilment of the tasks planned for 1983 will require, in the substantially more difficult and complicated conditions, improvement of planning and management work at all levels.

He said that the objectives, goals and tasks of the plan for 1983 must be given a prominent place on the agenda of plenary meetings of primary organizations of the party, and party conferences. In the spirit of the resolution of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party, they must ensure fulfilment of concrete tasks and solution of those problems and questions which exist in the spheres of activities of party bodies and organizations.

Kempny Presides, Jakes Speaks

LD250036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Following Comrade Svatopluk Potac's report the next part of the CPCZ Central Committee deliberations was chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. A discussion opened during this part of the deliberations.

Comrade Vaclav Hajek spoke about experience from the fulfillment of this year's plan in the Central Bohemian Region. He said that almost 75 percent of enterprises accepted counterplans. He described experience from the application of the Set of Measures for improvement of planned management.

Comrade Gejza Slapka spoke about increasing the efficiency of the party influence on the economic results and on the creation of the program of scientific-technical advancement. He said that industrial enterprises in Bratislava attained this year severl positive results including those of export to socialist and also nonsocialist countries owing to better utilization of internal reserves and development of working initiative.

Comrade Milos Jakes spoke about the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program. Basically, the basic directives of the state plan were fulfilled. The standard of living was successfully maintained. The balance of foreign trade was secured and the debt of free currencies was reduced. The initiative of the working people and the fulfillment of pledges in honor of important anniversaries significantly contributed to this.

Comrade Jakes said that the results could have been better if it were not for subjective shortcomings. It is necessary to improve the standard of planning and management, utilize scientific-technical progress, observe discipline, improve the organization of work and increase the participation of the working people in management.

Milow Jakes also spoke about politico-organization and cadre work of party bodies. In this connection he praised the activity of those regional and district committees of the party which oppose unjustified changes in the plan. He said that 20 percent of enterprises do not fulfill the planned targets this year. Enterprise committees of the party should apply the right of inspection more consistently. It is necessary to push through the party approach to the fulfillment of the tasks in all areas.

Comrade Miroslav Mamula spoke about the elaboration of the line of the party's 16th congress in the conditions of the North Moravian organization of the CPCZ. The Regional Party Committee set specific targets to make them correspond better to the demands for higher efficiency and overfulfilling the plan for this year. In the majority of the enterprises fo the region counterplans will be adopted for next year.

Comrade Ladislav Benda concentrated on the fuel-energy situation in the concern enterprise mines of Julius Fucik in Bilina. This year's state plan of extraction of coal and overburden will be fulfilled because the state of technical equipment has improved and also because of the initiative of the miners. He spoke critically about the standard of some technical extraction equipment.

The deliberations of the seventh CPCZ Central Committee session will continue tomorrow.

Members Discuss 1983 Plan

LD251652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The 7th session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today with a discussion of the report on the state plan of economic and social development for the coming year. The morning deliberations were conducted by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Comrade Frantisek Tesar analyzed in his discussion some problems in implementing the planned tasks in the East Bohemian Region. He pointed to the fact that scientific-technological development has not yet everywhere become the basis of the plans of enterprises and has not markedly influenced the intensification of national economy. He stated the good experience in using computers, where a computer technology enterprise grants services to several organizations at one time.

Comrade Jan Lulvik supplied information on the production program of Skoda concern enterprise in Plzen. He said that the party organization and the leadership of the enterprise pay attention to the changes in the structure of the production program from the point of view of production economic units considerably wider involvement in the international socialist division of labor. He also noted that the plan for 1983 is better prepared than plans for previous years. The party organization has contributed to this markedly.

Comrade Mikulas Beno designated further deepening the leading role of the party and strengthening its political, educational, organizational and controlling activities as some of the key prerequisites for intensive economic development. He said that the focus of party work will consist of concentrating forces on the implementation of the economic plan in 1983. Its implementation will be also on the agenda of annual member meetings and party conferences which are being responsibly prepared by regional and district committees, as well as by primary organizations of the party. It is necessary to consistently implement high standards, constructive criticism and self-criticism, everywhere as well as high responsibility.

He also discussed improving the quality of the membership base which is being conducted according to the conclusions of the 16th congress. On 1 October the party had 1,584,011 members and candidate members. He voiced the conviction that the problems of further developing the party, strengthening its working class character, correcting the balance of the age structure, as well as other questions connected with deepening the leading role of the party will have a significant place at the coming annual member meetings and party conferences.

Comrade Vaclav Bazel spoke about the share of the revolutionary trade union movement in implementing the conclusions of the 16th party congress. He pointed to the experiences in broadening the participation of the working people in managing production by means of production meetings and developing various forms of labor initiative in fulfilling the planned tasks. He said that the initiative of the working people, however, does not pay attention to the faster implementation of scientific technological development, increasing the technological standard of products, and securing sufficient spare parts and improving services.

Comrade Eleonora Hvizdosova pointed to the significance of caring for the quality of products, illustrating it with examples of experiences of the working people of the 29 August enterprise in Partyzanske in the West Slovak Region. The party, trade unions, as well as the economic management constantly pay attention to the quality aspect. The enterprise is successful in implementing the Saratov system of quality control: Eighty-eight collectives with 9,650 employees are employing the system. Comrade Hvizdosova mentioned also augmented planning where the working people adopt more demanding tasks.

Comrade Rudolf Rychecky spoke about implementing the current tasks and preparing plans for 1983 in the Prague heavy engineering factory [CKD]. CKD expects a faster rate of development as compared with past years. A considerable part of his contribution was devoted to the implementation of scientific-technological progress, implementation of the movement of connecting science with production and forms of cooperation with the scientific-technological base. He stressed the significance of scientific-technological cooperation within the framework of the CMEA and stated some experiences that CKD gained during cooperation with corresponding Soviet organizations in tackling joint tasks.

Fojtik, Haman Elected

LD251850 Prague CTK in English 1732 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia continued today its debate on the state plan of economic and social development for 1983.

Mikulas Beno spoke of the improvement of the membership base of the party, which is being carried out in line with the conclusions of the congress. [Passage indistinct]

Beno expressed the conviction that the questions of further development of the party, strengthening of (?the working class) [word indistinct], correct adjustments of the age structure of its membership and questions connected with the deepening of the leading role of the party will be given the (?necessary) attention at the forthcoming annual plenary meetings and party conferences.

Miloslav Hruskovic spoke of the economic development in Slovakia, fulfillment of the year's plan in the various branches of the national economy. He stressed that the aim must be for the Slovak Socialist Republic to play a greater (?role) in solving the key tasks (?of unified) Czechoslovak economy.

Ladislav Adamec spoke of the findings made on the basis of the fulfilment of planned tasks in the Czech Socialist Republic. The results achieved in the first ten months of this year show that the main tasks of the plan will be fulfilled. He singled out achievements in industrial and agricultural production and in the construction industry, in improved qualitative indicators, and in the share of industrial branches in exports.

Nineteen members of the Central Committee spoke in the debate.

The Central Committee unanimously adopted a resolution summing up the main tasks of the party in efforts to achieve the objectives of the state plan of economic and social development.

Central Committee secretaries Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman were elected alternate members of the party Presidium.

Husak Delivers Keynote

LD252156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] In conclusion the CPCZ Central Committee session was addressed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

He expressed appreciation of the fruitful discussion with many suggestions and critical views which confirmed the unity of the Central Committee in assessing the results which have been attained and in setting the tasks of the plan for next year. He pointed out that developments are confirming the correctness of the 16th congress conclusions to the effect that in the 1980's it will be necessary to take very complex political and economic conditions into consideration.

As regards international political issues we consistently proceed from the common standpoints of the states of the socialist community. A few days ago, Comrade Husak said, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized the continuity of the Soviet Union's foreign policy which is consistently guided by the line of the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU congresses and he clearly formulated the foreign policy orientation of the Soviet Union for the coming period. Our party, the CSSR Government and our entire people fully identify with the assessment of the international situation as given at the latest session of the CPSU Central Committee and fully support the peace policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

As regards the external economic conditions under which we are implementing the program of the 16th congress, we have to cope in particular with the consequences of the deepening crisis in the capitalist world, increased discrimination and attempts to exert pressure on the part of the imperialist states.

The 16th CPCZ Congress advanced as the basic aim of our policy the maintenance of the attained high standard of living of our people and ensuring the further development of the economy on the basis of intensifying and raising efficiency and quality and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

The report delivered by Comrade Potac shows that in pursuing these aims we have had to solve a number of extraordinary complex problems this year, particularly in the sphere of the fuel-energy balance, in overcoming the consequences of a lower harvest last year and in ensuring an equilibrium in external economic relations.

Thanks to the great efforts by all working people, party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations, it was possible to overcome these negative influences in the main. The results of the current year can be assessed as positive on the whole. Practice has confirmed that we have had, and still have, considerable reserves to raise the performance of the economy and specifically has confirmed the importance of the mobilization of the people and their active participation in the fulfillment of tasks based on their knowledge of and understanding for our current problems and ways to solve them.

In this context, Comrade Husak thanked for the selfless work of all who had contributed to their year's good results. Together with the appreciation of positive results, it is necessary to consistently apply the method of critical analysis, to see also the shortcomings and problems, to expose their causes and to strive energetically for their rectification, Comrade Husak said.

Further on, he dealt critically with shortcomings and weaknesses in the work of some sectors of the national economy. In our country, too, it is a matter -- as Comrade Andropov said in his speech at the session of the CPSU Central Committee recently -- of tackling tasks objectively, soberly and with a demanding attitude, creatively seeking ways of solving them. The crux of the current problems of the Czechoslovak economy lies in the need to adapt more quickly to the new, more exacting conditions in the world. We have to keep step with the rapid growth of scientific-technical development, to cope successfully with growing competition, to increase labor productivity faster, and obtain more economy-conscious consumption of fuels, energy, raw materials and other materials.

Comrade Gustav Husak placed much emphasis on the necessity to further deepen the system of management and planning of the national economy, to put material incentives and the responsibility of enterprises and individuals to more effective use.

Manifestations of inertia, routine and bureaucracy have to be tackled with greater determination and a sound socialist spirit of enterprise must be applied throughout the economy. It is not enough to adopt good resolutions. Considerably more care and attention has to be paid to their consistent implementation and systematic checking.

Our main aim next year, Comrade Gustav Husak went on, is to consolidate the positive trends in the development of the economy initiated this year and to overcome more energetically the existing weaknesses and shortcomings.

The whole management sphere -- from the government, ministries, down to enterprises and works -- must, giving much thought and emphasis, ensure the elaboration, implementation and checking of the plan. At the same time, it is necessary to unfold great political and organizational activity among the people so that they understand correctly what tasks we are setting ourselves and why and what can be done for their successful fulfilment.

In the first months of the coming year, Comrade Gustav Husak reminded, annual membership meetings and party conferences will take place. It is necessary that they concentrate on the basic questions of the development of our country and become a stimulus to a great mobilization of the communists, the party and all forces of the society for the fulfilment of the tasks for next year.

In conclusion, Comrade Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that as always in the past, communists today, too, will succeed with proved combativeness offensively to solve problems and overcome difficulties, to work selflessly for the cause of our people and for its happy future.

The session of the CPCZ Central Committee ended with the "Internationale."

Session Ends 25 Nov

LD252135 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] The seventh CPCZ Central Committee session, which discussed the report on the state plan of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for 1983 delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, ended in the Spanish Hall in Prague Castle today. Nineteen comrades spoke in the discussion. The Central Committee unanimously approved a resolution.

GDR-SFRY LEADERS COMMENT ON TALKS, SIGN DOCUMENT

LD241452 East Berlin International Service in German 1141 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (ADN) -- Relations and cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia and between the peoples of the two countries are developing successfully in all spheres. This is stressed in a joint communique signed in Berlin today at the end of the official friendship visit to the GDR by the Yugoslav head of state.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Petar Stambolic president of the SFRY Presidency, signed the document in the GDR Council of State building in the presence of other members of the GDR party and state leadership and of those people accompanying the Yugoslav guest.

Before the joint communique official talks between the representatives of the GDR and Yugoslavia were successfully concluded. Petar Stambolic expressed thanks for the extremely cordial reception he received in the GDR, which he described as an expression of the good friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR. He emphasized that in Yugoslavia very great importance is attached to relations with the GDR in economic, political and all other spheres.

Erich Honecker and Petar Stambolic both stated that their meetings and the visit to the GDR in general would contribute to the further consolidation of the long-standing friendly relations between the two states and would provide fresh impulses at bilateral and international level.

Joint Communique Issued

LD241858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with the official friendly visit to the GDR by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, the following joint communique was issued:

"At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, paid an official and friendly visit to the GDR between 22 and 24 November 1982.

In the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, openness and mutual understanding and respect, the president of the SFRY Presidency and the chairman of the GDR State Council had a comprehensive discussion on the present development of cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR and the possibilities for its further promotion. They briefed each other on the socioeconomic development of the two countries and on the results of the implementation of tasks arising from the 12th LCY Congress and from the 10th SED Congress and exchanged views on current international questions.

The following took part in the talks on the SFRY side: Dr Mito Pejovski, a member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the SFRY-GDR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Majeric, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Dragoslav Pejic, adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and Milorad Komatina, head of department in the federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The following took part in the talks on the GDR side: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-SFRY Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of foreign affairs; Joachim Herrman, candidate member of the SED Central Committee [title as received] and head of Chancery of the Chairman of the GDR State Council; and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY.

The president of the SFRY Presidency laid a wreath at the monument to the victims of facism and militarism in Berlin. He called on the president [as received] of the GDR capital city of Berlin and signed the city's golden book.

Petar Stambolic attended the function at which the 15th technical college in Berlin-Weissensee was named after Josip Broz Tito and unveiled a memorial plaque. He expressed his gratitude for this friendly act with which the GDR is marking the lasting memory of Josip Broz Tito.

Petar Stambolic and the Yugoslav personalities in his party saw the landmarks of the GDR capital city.

I

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR, and between the peoples of the two countries, which are based on lasting foundations established by President Josip Broz Tito and Chairman Erich Honecker at the time of their visits, are developing successfully in all the areas, hand in hand with reciprocal understanding, respect and trust.

Both sides stressed that the friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR, which are developing on foundations of strict respect for the sovereignty, independence, equality and noninterference, and for the specific features of their respective roles in the construction of socialism and of the international position of the two countries, in keeping with the interests of the peoples of the two countries of peace and socialism, have attained a high level. They confirmed their resolve to develop cooperation further and to strengthen friendship and reciprocal understanding.

Petar Stambloic and Erich Honecker stressed the great importance of comradely relations between the LCY and the SED as a reliable basis for the development of overall relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR. They expressed their readiness to develop international activity in future and to promote an open and constructive dialogue on all questions of mutual (?interest).

The most senior representatives of the SFRY and the GDR valued highly the results of the contacts held so far at the summit level and at the level of government representatives of the SFRY Assembly and of the GDR People's Chamber, of social organization and of the cities and institutions of the two countries. They stressed that mutual contacts and the exchange of views and information in a number of areas have shown themselves to be a useful form of cooperation, which in future, too, should contribute to better reciprocal understanding as well as to general promotion of relations between the two countries.

During their talks the president of the SFRY Presidency and the chairman of the GDR State Council paid special attention to the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries. They noted with pleasure that economic and scientific-technical cooperation is developing successfully and on a long-term basis.

The two presidents made a positive assessment of the implementation of the agreement on the commodity and services exchange during the period between 1976 and 1980 and expressed their readiness to make every effort to implement fully the envisaged increase in the volume of commodity deliveries and of services for the period between 1981 and 1985.

The two sides stressed their joint interest in implementing the existing agreements and in concluding new agreements and accords regarding the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

In order to strengthen economic relations on a long-term basis the two presidents pointed to the need for further efforts to devise new and higher mutually useful forms of economic cooperation. The two sides attach increasing importance to the promotion of industrial cooperation and specialization, particularly in production that is based on the introduction of up-to-date technology and on the use of existing resources in each of the two countries.

The two sides paid special attention to cooperation in areas such as machine building, electrotechnology, electronics, and metallurgy, as well as raw material resources and reproduction material. Both sides noted that satisfactory results have been achieved in the exchange of services and stressed that conditions exist for cooperation to be extended further in this area.

The need was stressed to enhance scientific and technical cooperation, as was the need for this cooperation to be channelled into those areas that that ensure a faster transfer of results to the manufacturing process.

The two sides confirmed their interest in promoting forms of joint appearance on third markets and declared themselves in favor of intensifying cooperation in this area.

Those involved in the talks valued highly the work of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical cooperation between the two countries and the activities of its working bodies.

Petar Stambolic and Erich Honecker noted with satisfaction that relations in the area of culture, science and education, as well as in the field of information, have been intensified.

The two presidents again stressed that the comprehensive development of reciprocal relations and their constant promotion are in keeping with the essential interests of the peoples of the two socialist countries, equal international cooperation, social progress and peace in Europe and in the world.

II

During the exchange of views on the international situation, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, noted that in view of the disquieting and alarming situation in the world, the securing of peace represents the main question of the present day. The paid special attention to questions of securing and consolidating peace and security, establishing international cooperation on equal footing, and to the reasons behind the aggravation of the international situation and and the threats to stability and cooperation between the states and Europe and in in the world.

Petar Stambolic and Erich Honecker stressed that in view of the serious international situation it is more urgent than ever before to intensify the action of all forces working for peace, security, disarmament, the relaxation of tension and equal cooperation. They confirmed the readiness of their countries to make a constructive contribution to improving the situation in the world.

The two sides expressed their particular concern over the fact that negotiations on specific aspects of limiting the arms race and of disarmament have for years not achieved the expected results,that the program of action of the first special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament has remained incomplete, and that the second special session has not been in a position to elaborate the international strategy of the long-term disarmament program.

The two presidents expressed the conviction that it is important to make progress in limiting arms and achieving disarmament -- both in the field of nuclear and conventional arms -- in the interest of relaxing international tension and preserving world peace. They consider it vital to make additional efforts to vitalize talks on disarmament under the UN auspices. They also attach great importance to the talks at the Disarmament Committee in Geneva.

The two presidents stressed their interest in reducing strategic nuclear weapons and limiting nuclear arms in Europe. They would welcome any other initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and achieving disarmament. While considering the situation in Europe, they pointed out the far-reaching negative effect of the considerable exacerbation of the situation on security and active peaceful coexistence of the peoples of the continent. They stressed the European countries' duty and ability to make an important contribution to the efforts to restore balance to the international situation on the basis of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act.

Petar Stambolic and Erich Honecker emphasized the SFRY's and the GDR's readiness to do all in their power to enable the Madrid meeting to conclude successfully with a fundamentally well-balanced final document. In this connection they stressed the importance of adopting a decision to convene a conference on measures aimed at strengthening trust and security and achieving disarmament in Europe, as well as ensuring the continuity of the process started by the Helsinki conference.

Petar Stambolic and Erich Honecker drew attention -- with deep anxiety to the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation. The latest events show that there is a growing threat to peace from the hotbeds of crisis and tension. They stressed their states' determination to continue to consistently strive for the political settlement of all international problems and conflicts through negotiations and with due consideration for the legitimate interests of those involved on the basis of the principles established in the UN Charter.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation. They resolutely condemned all forms of pressure, interference and threats of the use of force in international relations, we well as all manifestations of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid.

The two sides expressed their deep anxiety over the extremely grave situation in the Near East created by the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, over the toleration of Israel's unbridled expansionist policy and its violation of all UN decisions and norms of international behavior, especially resorting to the genocide of the Palestinian people. They stressed that peace in the Near East is indivisible. This peace must be found on satisfying the inalienable, legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, as well as the rights of all peoples of the region to live securely on their own territory and in their own independent state, on the recognition of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and on Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories.

Proceeding from the fact that solving the Palestinian question is the key to solving the Near East crisis, the two sides consider that the decisions of the Arab summit in Fes and other recent efforts made in that direction are encouraging. These efforts promote the prospect of wider international action in the search for a solution to the Near East problem.

The two sides also expressed deep anxiety over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq. They spoke in favor of ending hostilities and expressed support for all efforts aimed at the political settling of the problems between these two countries.

The two sides reiterated their support for the struggle for the liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. They drew attention to the threat to world peace from the aggressive policy of the racist regime of southern Africa, which is aimed against the independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and other African frontline countries. They expressed their full support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, headed by the South-West African People's Organization, its sole legitimate representative.

The two sides stressed the United Nation's responsibility for settling the problem of Namibia. They demanded the complete withdrawal of South Africa, which is illegally occupying territory, as well as the speedy granting of independence to Namibia in keeping with Security Council Resolution No 435.

Petar Stambolic and Erich Honecker expressed theri full adherence to the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean for the consolidation of their national independence and for social progress.

The two sides also stress the significance of the Nonaligned Movement that has affirmed itself as a significant positive factor in international relations, in resolving international questions, in the struggle for independence, peace and security and equitable international cooperation and the establishment of new international political and economic relations and the struggle against all forms of colonialism, neocolonialist force and domination. They consider that the upcoming seventh meeting of nonaligned countries in New Delhi will be an important joint action on the part of these states aimed at ending the dangerous deterioration of the international situation and at finding ways of and approaches to solving the most urgent problems of peace and progressive development in the world.

The two presidents devoted great attention to the serious economic situation in the world and issues of setting up a new international economic order on an equitable basis. They noted that the problems of world peace and security are most closely linked with problems of development.

The two sides reaffirmed their complete loyalty to the principles of equitable cooperation between countries in the search for just solutions to problems that burden international economic relations. Proceeding from the assessment that the resolution of accumulated economic problems is in the interests not only of the developing countries, but of all countries, as well as in the interests of the whole of the world economy and general progress, they called for the earliest possible start to global negotiations in the context of the UN system.

Petar Stambolic and Erich Honecker stressed the responsibility and significant role of the United Nations in maintaining peace and security, solving international problems through negotiations, in active, peaceful coexistence between peoples and the development of fruitful international cooperation. They expressed their resolve to make an active contribution to the strengthening and increasing of its effectiveness on the basis of strict respect for the UN Charter.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, expressed his gratitude for the warm reception and cordial hospitality that he encountered in the GDR.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, expressed deep satisfaction at the positive results of the talks.

The expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute to the continued deepening of friendly relations and the promotion of cooperation between the SFRY and the GDR, and the peoples of the two friendly socialist countries.

Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, invited Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to pay an official friendly visit to the SFRY, and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

SED POLITBURO REPORT PRESENTED AT CC SESSION

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[Report on SED Central Committee Politburo report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- "The dangerous aggravation of the international situation is continuing," Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee said in the Politburo's report to the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee today. Axen pointed to the causes that Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev had quoted for this during their meeting in the Crimea: "The U.S. Administration has proclaimed what is tantamount to a 'crusade' against the socialist community. It includes ideological sabotage and psychological warfare, trade sanctions and a further stepping up of the arms race, destruction of contractual relations and rejection of constructive dialogue. Relying on a position of strength, the leaders of the United States are counting on dominating the international arena and dictating their will to the peoples."

"The facts since the last meeting of our Central Committee confirm the following statements." Axen then continued:

" -- In the military sphere, the arms drive aimed at achieving strategic military superiority for the United States, is being continued with the adoption of a record budget for the next 6 years of $1.9 billion. In this period expenditure for the development and production of new, more dangerous weapons systems will be approved by the U.S. Senate;

" -- Logistical preparations for the deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, planned for 1983, are going ahead at full speed. The establishment and use of American Rapid Deployment Forces and the expansion of their military bases is being accelerated;

" -- Under pressure from ruling circles of the United States, it is intended to extend NATO's area of operations on a global scale.

" -- The stirring up and spreading of sources of conflict, which Comrade Erich Honecker described at the fourth meeting of the Central Committee as being extremely dangerous, are being continued by the United States and its NATO allies in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, in southern Africa, in Central America and in the Caribbean;

" -- Based on its dominating position in the capitalist financial market, the Reagan administration is continuing its efforts to sabotage and restrict trade with the socialist countries. This is taking place although the U.S. Government has suffered a rebuff in sabotaging the natural gas pipes deal of West European firms with the USSR and it is having difficulty in forcing a joint strategy of economic warfare against socialism on to the governments of the six other leading imperialist states."

Axen continued: "At the same time, the current disarmament talks in Geneva and Vienna are being drawn out by the United States and the other NATO partners in order to gain time and to justify the arms course."

He pointed to an open confession by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt of the U.S. State Department on 1 November: "If we had not started the negotiations with the Russians it would have been impossible to persuade the allies to deploy missiles on their territory. The antinuclear weapon movement in Western Europe continues to grow and it could endanger the NATO decision of December 1979 on the deployment of medium-range missiles. It was necessary, therefore, to create the impression among the allies that we are seriously striving for progress in the limitation of nuclear arms."

Hermann Axen continued: "After U.S. President Reagan proclaimed in his speech to the British House of Commons an extensive crusade against socialism, the new American Secretary of State Shultz announced, at a State Department conference in the middle of October, a broad program of psychological warfare and sabotage for the ideological undermining of the socialist states and national liberation states. This is intended to distract attention from the extreme exacerbation of the capitalist crisis and the decline of the capitalist system that is linked with it, and to prepare the ground for further attacks by the confrontation course."

"This calculation by imperialism will not succeed," Axen said. He recalled Leonid Brezhnev's last speech at the reception to mark the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution in which he stated in no uncertain terms: "We shall do everything necessary to ensure that the supporters of military adventure will never surprise the Soviet Union and so that the potential aggressor knows that a crushing counterstrike inevitably awaits him. Our might and our vigilance will, I believe, cool the all-too-hot heads of some imperialist politicians. The Soviet Union will continue to fight persistently for detente and disarmament. We shall concentrate our efforts on averting the danger of a nuclear war and it is to this above all that the foreign policy initiatives of the USSR and the fraternal countries of the socialist community are directed."

Hermann Axen continued: "The GDR is firmly determined, together with the USSR and the other fraternal countries and with all forces prepared for understanding to proceed further, unwaveringly, along the road toward frustration of the confrontation policy and for safeguarding peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states with different social systems.

"The most important condition for this is still the all-round strengthening of socialism. In the period reviewed by the report, consolidation of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union was the main focus of attention of the foreign policy of our party and our state.

"The international importance of the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the USSR was described in the communique on the friendship meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea on 11 August as follows: 'The firm friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR is a reliable guarantee for further successes in solving the tasks of socialist and communist development. It is an influential factor of political stability on the continent of Europe."

"The meeting gave fresh impulses to our relations," Axen said. "It was agreed, over and above successful cooperation in such dynamic branches as microelectronics, robot construction and chemistry, together with other interested fraternal countries to develop science and technology in an accelerated manner and to introduce modern technologies into industrial and agricultural production.

"In September the Politburo took specific decisions to implement what had been agreed at the Crimea meeting with regard to economic, scientific-technical and foreign policy cooperation between the two parties and states."

Pointing to the election of Yuriy Andropov as successor to Leonid Brezhnev, Axen recalled that the CPSU Central Committee and Yuriy Andropov had announced the consistent continuation of the CPSU's Leninist course, "as it was elaborated under the guiding influence of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev from the 23d to the 26th CPSU Congresses."

Axen said that Erich Honecker's telegram expressed the high regard for Yuriy Andropov in the GDR and the conviction that the many ties of unbreakable fraternal friendship and militant alliance between the SED and CPSU, between the GDR and the USSR, "are a reliable guarantee in our joint struggle for further growth of the power and the influence of socialism and of the safeguarding of peace and the happiness of the peoples."

During the friendly meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak, "it was again confirmed that the alliance between the two socialist neighboring states is proving itself as a stable factor for peace on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism in Europe. It was agreed to begin consultations on the coordination of economic plans for the period 1986-90 soon," the report continues.

The official friendship visit to the GDR by Petar Stambolic is described as "an important contribution to the development of our friendship and cooperation" with Yugoslavia. During the negotiations between Honecker and Stambolic "there was a comprehensive exchange of views on the present international situation, the cuases of its exacerbation and the conclusions resulting from this. There was agreement that it is a priority task of the socialist countries, the nonaligned states and all progressive forces in the world to do all possible to avert the danger of a third world war."

The report highlights Willi Stoph's negotiations with the Bulgarian and Romanian premiers and the signing of the GDR-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation during Kaysone Phomvihan's visit to the GDR. "As an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia, Laos together with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea pursues a policy aimed at creating a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia. We affirm our unbreakable solidarity with these fraternal countries, fully support their constructive proposals and strongly oppose all attempts by the forces of imperialism and reaction to interfere in the region's internal affairs."

The meeting of Warsaw Pact foreign ministers in Moscow 21-22 October 1982 discussed the still closer cooperation of the states of the socialist community to safeguard peace and [word indistinct] the imperialists policy of confrontation.

"At our 10th party congress we expressed our interest in good relations with the PRC. It will benefit the struggle for peace and against the imperialist confrontation policy if relations with the PRC are further normalized.

"The PRC has expressed the need to secure peace and the desire for normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations and an initial round of talks between delegations from both countries has taken place in Beijing.

"Attention has been paid here and all over the world to the Chinese tribute to the personality and merits of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the participation of a representative delegation from the PRC at the funeral ceremonies in Moscow and the stress laid there on traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples. Our party is most deeply interested in a positive result from the Soviet-Chinese talks. The GDR is taking constructive steps to normalize its relations with the PRC in line with the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference."

Erich Honecker's recent visit to Syria, Cyprus and Kuwait was an important contribution to the struggle of peace forces to contain dangerous sources of conflict. "This visit attracted much international attention owing to the sudden aggravation of the Middle East situation.

"The U.S. confrontation policy was revealed in all its brutality in the American-sponsored barbaric aggression by Israel against the PLO and the progressive Lebanese forces. The Israeli aggression against the Lebanon fits into the long-term U.S. imperialist plans of regaining full control of Arab oil and turning the Middle East into a strategic deployment zone against the Soviet Union and the national liberation forces.

"In face of heroic resistance by the PLO and the Lebanese patriots and the solidarity shown by the USSR, GDR and other socialist states and the protest of world opinion, the Zionist aggressor and his strategic ally across the ocean failed to achieve their ambitious aims. Today the aggressor Israel is politically and morally isolated throughout the world."

"Recent events in the Middle East make it abundantly clear that a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict is possible only with due regard for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Soviet proposals, which the GDR actively supports, take this into account. The GDR welcomed the results of the conference of Arab heads of state and government in Fes as evidence of their efforts to act in concert in the struggle to resolve the Middle East conflict. Our party and people have always supported the just struggle of the PLO in solidarity. This solidarity has proved itself just now after Israel's recent aggression. The frank and trusting talks Comrade Erich Honecker conducted with the leaders of these states showed agreement on the basic issues of world politics, to avert the danger of a nuclear war and to make global peace secure."

"In the talks Erich Honecker stated the positions taken by the GDR and the socialist community as a whole on the international situation and on two particulately acute world problems: the situation in the Near and Middle East after the Israeli aggression and the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem in line with the UN resolutions. The comments of his partners in the talks and the joint statements and communiques issued show the appreciation and approval accorded to the GDR's foreign policy that is dedicated to peace and the implementation of the national right to self-determination."

After references to the Honecker-'Arafat meeting in Kuwait and the important bilateral agreements concluded during his trip to the Middle East that help to develop and strengthen mutually beneficial relations, the report says that his journey met with a broad response by world opinion. "It was seen as renewed evidence of the strengthened relations between the socialist and nonaligned countries, between the GDR and the Arab states."

"In a time of increasing confrontation between imperialism and socialism, particularly great importance is attached to the continuous exchange of views between leading politicans and to the development of trade and relations in the sphere of science, technology and culture between states with different social orders," the report goes on. "Since the last meeting of the SED Central Committee, the GDR has concluded a number of further treaties and agreements on cooperation with nonsocialist countries in the political, consular and economic spheres."

The report refers to the recent visit by Guenter Mittag to Japan that helped to further shape bilateral cooperation. During the visit "the fundamental common interests of both countries in the preservation of peace and in the dynamic development of mutually advantageous economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation was underlined."

"The negotiations between the GDR foreign minister and the foreign ministers of Greece and Austria, as well as his talks during the 37th UN General Assembly with a number of his colleagues served the development of good, mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the capitalist states. The speech of the GDR foreign minister and the work of our delegation at the 37th UN General Assembly represents an active contribution by our workers' and peasants' state to the coordinated foreign policy of our socialist community.

"The GDR also continues to actively support the latest Soviet proposals and initiatives in order to contribute to a noticeable improvement in the international climate by reaching wide-ranging agreements. Our party and our states [as received] persistently demand that all the other nuclear states join without delay with the USSR in its solemn undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

"We also support the Soviet proposal linked to this that there should be an accelerated drawing up and signing of a treaty on the general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests," Axen said. "The channels for developing and perfecting new kinds and systems of nuclear weapons would thus be more effectively blocked. As a first step the Soviet Union is proposing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. We also attach great importance to the Soviet proposal that NATO and the Warsaw Pact make a declaration that they will not extend their sphere of action to Asia, Africa and Latin America."

The report says on the resumption of the Madrid meeting of the participating states of CSCE: "The delegation of the GDR has the clear mandate in close cooperation with the delegations of the other fraternal states to do all it can to conclude the meetings as soon as possible with a substantial and balanced final document. A good basis for this is the draft put forward by the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe. We are still striving in Madrid for a resolution on calling a conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe."

Hermann Axen went on to say: "The change of government in Bonn is an internal matter for the FRG. For us, as a socialist neighboring state of the FRG, it is naturally a question of exceptional importance whether the new government in Bonn fulfills the responsibility incumbent upon it for peace in Europe here on the border between the two military pacts and the two social systems or whether unpredictability and new tensions arise.

"Anyone who looks at the situation in Europe realistically and who has the fate of the peoples of our continent at heart realizes that everything possible must be done to safeguard peace. It is a matter of reducing tensions and not creating new ones, of ending the arms race and not heating it up, of preserving the results of detente policy that have been achieved and of not putting them at risk and of proceeding step by step along the path of cooperation on the basis of equal rights. The safeguarding of peace is the paramount question, especially for the development of relations between the two German states."

The report goes on to say: The new FRG Government has so far regarded it as important to speak of continuity in the foreign policy sphere, especially with regard to ostpolitik. That met with a constructive response on our part. Comrade Erich Honecker stated with regard to this at the reception for military academy graduates on 8 October 1982 that if the FRG Government stated that all its counterparts in the Warsaw Pact could rely on the fact that there would be no change of detente policy and ostpolitik in the new government, then this would have a positive effect on the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. In our policy toward the FRG we are guided unswervingly by the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We are carrying out the historical obligation to do everything possible so that war never again starts from German soil. This is also the most important task for the well-being of people in both German states.

We have been and are at pains to shape relations between the GDR and the FRG in accordance with the spirit and letter of the treaties signed in such a way that they contribute to the improvement of the tense international situation. This is witnessed by the meeting on 14 November in Moscow between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with Karl Carstens, federal president of the FRG.

Everyone can rest assured that we have carefully examined and evaluated Federal Chancellor Kohl's statements on relations between the FRG and the GDR and have judged them realistically. This applies to the statement that this government fully stands by the treaties signed and to all commitments that have been undertaken. This also applies, however, to those words that call into question the credibility of loyalty to the treaties.

Axen continued: "If the statement that one wants talks and not polemics is intended to be taken seriously, then the greater German claims of prominent representatives of the coalition parties against the GDR stand in contradiction to this.

In his interview with ADN on 14 October 1982 Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, pointed out that the German reich was destroyed in the conflagration of the Hitler war especially by the blows of the Red Army. The results of the war and postwar developments were, he said, different from the dangerous dreams in Bonn. Now there are two sovereign, independent states on German soil -- the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. It corresponds to the interest of peace and the interests of mankind when both German states and not just the GDR proceed from this reality. "

"The basic treaty" — the report says — "clearly states that the two German states shall respect each other's sovereignty and equality, the independence and autonomy of each of the two states in its internal and external affairs. They affirm the inviolability of the border that exists between them now and in the future and undertake to respect their territorial integrity without reservation.

"How then should it not be acceptable for the FRG to respect GDR citizenship? Why should it be unthinkable to agree at last on establishing the course of the border in the area of the Elbe River? If it was possible to do so for more than 1,000 km of land border, why not for 90 km along the river? These are by no means unreasonable maximum demands by the GDR as Bonn claims, but arrangements in the spirit of international law of eminently practical importance."

The peace movement in the GDR is developing its work under the favorable conditions of complete harmony with the policy of our state, which is dedicated to peace and prosperity, the report says. Axen referred to the plenary meeting of the GDR Peace Council on 16 July at which representatives of all classes and sections, parties and mass organizations stated that nothing can be more important for the people of the GDR than safeguarding peace. Noted representatives of the churches and religious communities at the meeting stressed that the religious commitment to peace is convincingly expressed in the united peace movement in the GDR. "This meeting, marked by trusting cooperation, administered a decided rebuff to the attempts undertaken by certain forces to split the peace movement," Axen said.

"Erich Honecker received a delegation of the GDR Peace Council on 1 September on the occasion of World Peace Day. He told them that it is not enough to be concerned about peace, but that all responsible persons are called upon to make still greater efforts in order to save mankind from war and destruction."

Axen referred to the Ninth Congress of the International Federation of Resistance Movements (FIR), which took place in Berlin 8-9 September, that was attended by 298 delegates from 23 countries and West Berlin and representatives of 19 international organizations.

"Since the fourth meeting of the Central Committee our party has been very active in its relations in order to further the united action of the international communist and workers movement and of the three main revolutionary currents of our times," the report says. It recalls Erich Honecker's meetings with the general secretaries of the Syrian Communist Party, Khalid Bakdash; the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, Ezekias Papaioannou; and with delegations led by General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal (Portuguese Communist Party), Chairman Jouko Kajanoja (Finnish Communist Party), and general secretary of the Communist Party of Turkey, Comrade Bilen.

"During the visit by a delegation of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin under its chairman Horst Schmitt in October, the traditionally close alliance of the two parties in the spirit of proletarian internationalism was confirmed.

"The graphic accounts of the drastic consequences of shifting the crisis burden onto the shoulders of the working people, the disastrous effects of mass unemployment, particularly on young people and of radical social cut-backs in West Berlin, threw into relief the historic achievement of socialism in guaranteeing and implementing full employment and social security in the GDR."

"Erich Honecker and Horst Schmitt agreed that to prevent the stationing of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, steps toward a secure peace, detente and cooperation are profoundly in line with the interests of West Berliners. Strict observance and full application of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, specifically its central provision that West Berlin is not a constituent part of the FRG and must not be governed by it, is the precondition for the peaceful and tranquil life of the population of West Berlin. The two sides rejected any attempt to test the quadripartite agreement."

"1983 sees the 165th anniversary of the birth and the centenary of the death of Karl Marx." The Politburo proposes that the Central Committee should declare 1983 Karl-Marx Year in the GDR. "The 'SED Central Committee Theses on the 1983 Karl-Marx Year' that are before you serve as preparation for Karl-Marx Year." The scientific ideology and doctrine established by Marx, Engels and Lenin is proving more than ever to be the only right compass in the struggle for socialism, peace and freedom and social security.

"On this occasion our party's Central Committee has invited communist and workers parties, other revolutionary parties and national liberation movements, socialist and social democratic parties to attend an international scientific conference in Berlin in April 1983. Its subject will be: 'Karl Marx and Our Time -- the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress'.

"We believe that a frank, constructive exchange of ideas, views and experiences on this topic can help promote and strenghen common ground in the interest of preventing a nuclear inferno and of solving other global problems that face mankind."

"The Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee in the period under review took the necessary measures in order to increase successfully the performance of the GDR economy for the good of the people and the cause of peace in line with the economic strategy adopted by the 10th SED Congress," the report says.

"The Politburo notes: Firmly attached to our party, the working people in town and country produced by the end of October outstanding results in a climate of competition to fulfill and exceed the 1982 economic plan. In view of the greater and more complicated tasks in developing the GDR's advanced socialist society, the tested policy of the main task with its integral economic and social policy has proved to be the chief stimulatnt of action by the working class, cooperative peasants, intelligentsia, and the other working people. The results of plan fulfillment show it."

"The GDR's economy achieved a growth of which we can be proud. By 31 October output growth in industry controlled by the industrial ministries was 4.2 percent higher than in the same period last year; productivity rose by 3.5 percent.

"The industrial output plan was fulfilled to the extent of 100.7 percent by the end of October. As a result, goods worth M2.4 billion over and above the plan were provided for the population, the economy and exports. This advance over the plan has been achieved mainly by better use of indigenous raw materials and the economic use of available supplies of energy, raw materials and materials and by raising productivity. The industrial combines achieved a lead over the plan equal to an output of 1.8 working days. By the end of October, 2.3 million tons of crude lignite and 339,000 tons of sifted lignite were mined and 421,000 tons of lignite briguettes produced over and above the targets."

"By the end of October, the construction industry fulfilled its targets to the extent of 101 percent and was 2.2 days ahead of the plan. Compared with the same period last year, its production grew by 3.4 percent. Net production rose by 6.6 percent. The plan was overfulfilled."

In the transportation industry the shift of freight transport from road to rail and inland shipping and the rationalization of transportation processes were continued. "Significantly, transportation tasks were fulfilled at a lower economic cost."

In the period under review it has been increasingly possible to use the qualitative factors of economic growth by way of socialist intensification and rationalization. Net production in the sector controlled by the industrial ministries rose by 5 percent [as received] and thus faster than industrial goods production. In the metal working industry the use of rolled steel in unit terms was lowered by 6 percent.

Axen continued: "Progress is implementing our economic strategy as shown by the return of allocated resources to the state. The pledge made by the general managers of combines and Central Committee party organizers in their letter to Comrade Erich Honecker to return stocks of raw materials, materials and energy worth M1 billion, to the state was fulfilled as early as the end of October to the extent of almost M1.2 billion.

"Plan fulfillment results in the period under review show that the GDR's economy continues its stable and dynamic development." But great disparaties in the economic upsurge must not be overlooked. The differentials in performance and in utilizing the qualitative factors of economic growth must be overcome.

By the end of October construction workers built new or modernized 152,526 dwellings. They exceeded the pro rata targets of the 1982 economic plan. They handed over 9,600 places in nurseries, 19,295 places in nursery schools, 1,899 classrooms, 103 gymnasiums, 2,727 places in retirement and nursing homes. In the capital 16,484 dwellings, including 11,096 new dwellings, were handed over by the end of October. "In accordance with the Politburo decision of July 1982, much work was done in implementing the housing program as the core of our social policy, with a much more favorable cost-benefit ratio."

Agriculture did much to provide the people with foodstuffs and industry with essential raw materials. After the 12th farming congress the Politburo adopted decisions to strengthen socialist production relations in the countryside and to raise the efficiency of our socialist agriculture by developing reserves. The results show the vitality of the alliance of the working class with the class of cooperative peasants under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party.

Over 10 million tons and an average yield of 3.98 tons per hectare, the highest grain harvest to date in the GDR, has been brought in. "Owing to the unusual and persistant drought, the efforts of cooperative peasants and land workers did not yield the scheduled results in other crops. The scale of what happened is illustrated by the fact that in most areas of our country precipitation was, in part, one-third below the average over many years."

This, the report continues, "led above all to inhibiting growth and to killing part of the potato, sugar beet, forage root and corn crops, particularly in the grasslands areas. Besides the damage caused by the drought, there were also not inconsiderable damages from foot and mouth disease.

"In spite of a difficult situation as regards feed supplies, during the period of the report there was success in developing livestock numbers in a stable and planned way. By 31 October we had a stock of 5,690,105 cattle, 12,106,741 pigs and 2,193,010 sheep."

"The Secretariat of the Central Committee has passed a resolution on the development of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association/Peasants' Trade Cooperatives [VdgB(BHG)] as a socialist mass organization of the cooperative farmers and cooperative smallholders," Axen went on to say. "This resolution has met with a broad response from all cooperative farmers. In the periods after the resolution was passed some 20,000 new members have already joined the VdgB." Axen said that its work should further develop the social position and responsibility of the class of cooperative farmers as alliance partners of the working class, support their participation in socialist democracy and enrich the social life of the villages.

The report goes on to say that more than 5.5 million workers have taken part in the democratic consultation on the economic plan for 1983. So far, more than 242,000 suggestions have been incorporated into the plan.

The basic strategy of the 1983 competition, confirmed by the Politburo, was concentrated particularly on the following tasks:

1. Raising work productivity by scientific-technological progress and rationalization, and improving the ratio of investment to return;

2. Using the raw materials and materials provided for in the plan in order to produce more high-quality consumer goods for domestic use and export;

3. Continuing to considerably lower production input and costs by using the available assets of raw materials and energy to secure the desired increase in production through adding greater value;

4. Better using the available fixed assets, and making investment and working capacity even more efficiently;

5. Fulfilling export orders in time and in accordance with contracts;

6. Linking the struggle for high production efficiency and quality of work even more closely to the further improvement of the work and living conditions of the work people.

"In connection with the implementation of the 1982 economic plan, the Politburo dealt with problems of the efficient use of fixed assets and came to decisions on how to make this important potential even more effective," the report goes on. "In line with the resolutions of the fourth session of the Central Committee, we want to continue the struggle to raise work productivity more quickly than investment in fixed assets. This includes lengthening the daily operating time of machines and plant, particularly by increasing the amount of shift work.

"A fundamental question for further increasing the GDR's national income is the noticeable improvement in the ratio of investment to return in all sectors of our economy and thus the further lowering of production input. Thus the Politburo discussed the present stage of implementing the resolutions in the sector of energy and materials and has made decisions on further progress in work in this area. In the past few months we have succeeded, by the rational use of energy, in securing development in economic performance without an increase in the consumption of primary energy."

Axen went on to say: "A firm component of the Politburo's work in implementing the resolutions of the 10th party congress in the area of economic and social policy was the development and deepening of socialist economic integration. In view of the aggravation of the international situation we are even more determinedly developing and deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, with whom, as is well known, more than two-thirds of the GDR's entire foreign trade has been conducted for some time. The Politburo has discussed many tasks in continuing economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community."

Working on the basis of the resolutions of the 36th CEMA session, decisions were made concerning preparations for the solution of future problems of cooperation.

Elsewhere in the report it says: "In the report period the National People's Army has, according to plan and systematically, fulfilled its tasks within the framework of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw pact. Undoubtedly a high point in this was its participation in the joint exercise, Shield-82, that took place from 25 September to 1 October on the territory of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the bordering regions of the Black Sea. This exercise, like all our military efforts, is in full accord with the peace policy of the countries of the Warsaw pact. It has proven itself as a school for patriotic and internationalist education and has demonstrated the ability of our armies to repel any aggressor.

"The comrades of the Ministry of State Security, of the Ministry of the Interior and of the customs authorities of the GDR are waging a successful struggle against peace-endangering and subversive activities of the imperialist enemy and are ensuring a high level of public order and security. Our party and our people highly value the responsible service of the GDR's Border Troops. We must continue in the future to do all we can to reliably secure the state border."

The report evaluates the party congresses of the LDPD [Liberal Democratic Party of Germany], the NDP, the DBD [Democratic Peasant's Party of Germany], and of the CDU that took place in 1983 as a convincing reaffirmation of unshakable confidence in the policy of the SED, as an effective contribution to further strengthening the political-moral unity of our people. "We will further deepen the close alliance cooperation at all levels," Axen said.

Among other things, the report also deals with the session of the Martin Luther Committee of the GDR, which took place on 29 October 1982 under the chairmanship of Erich Honecker and that was attended as guests by representatives of the Luther Committee of the Evangelical Churches in the GDR under its chairman, Bishop Leich.

After further reports, among other things on culture, youth and education, as well as on the activity of party organisations Axen said in conclusion: "Thus the results of our work since the last meeting of the Central Committee confirm that we, using the progress and experience in implementing the course of the 10th party congress, in firm alliance with the party and the country of Lenin, can tackle the tasks of 1983 with power and confidence."

LAZAR ACTIVITIES IN ISTANBUL; RETURN HOME

LD242140 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Gyorgy Onody report]

[Text] Following his official visit to Turkey Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived home in Budapest this afternoon. I should like to quote two thoughts from the toast that our premier gave at the dinner given by his host, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, in honor of the Hungarian guests yesterday evening in Istanbul.

Gyorgy Lazar said the following: At the talks conducted with you during my visit, we have dealt extensively with the present state of Hungarian-Turkish relations. As a result of our talks the main directions of the further development of our relations have successfully been more firmly and precisely determined. We have established that opportunities for progress exist in numerous spheres. This is the consideration of the opportunities relating to the expansion of relations between the two countries.

The other message of the Hungarian premier, however, pertained to the fact that our bilateral relations fit well in the political conception, according to which countries with different social systems can have an interest in and do much, by the development of bilateral relations in the maintenance of peace.

Actually, this was the main substance and essence of Gyorgy Lazar's 3-day official visit to Turkey. Otherwise, our premier had a mainly cultural program today. He paid a visit to the former sultans' residence, the Topkapi Sarayi, which is now a museum as is the Dolmabahce Palace, the sultans' summer residence, which he visited later. Then Gyorgy Lazar took a boat-trip on the Bosporus.

Later, representatives of Istanbul's business community gave a luncheon for him. This meeting was actually a continuation that began in Ankara. These meetings confirmed what the press statement issued at the end of the visit expresses as follows:

The two sides studied intensively during the talks the issues of trade and economic cooperation between their countries. They agreed that joint endeavors must be made in the interest of the balanced and mutually advantageous broadening and development of their economic and trade relations. The sides expressed their conviction that the activity realized on the basis of the two countries' cultural and scientific cooperation work plan serves well the exchange of the cultural values of the Hungarian and the Turkish peoples, the strengthening of the spirit of mutual understanding and respect between the two peoples.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD260940 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The FRG minister of foreign affairs has arrived in Budapest. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is paying an official visit in our country, was received at the airport by his host, Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs.

ECONOMIC SECRETARIES VIEW PARTY RESOLUTIONS

AU231327 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Implementation of 10th PZPR Central Committee Plenum -- Meeting of PZPR Voivodship Committee Economic Secretaries"]

[Text] A meeting took place in Warsaw from 15 to 17 November of PZPR voivodship committee economic secretaries and secretaries from central ministry and office institutional committees. It was dedicated to party work in implementation of the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum and was chaired by Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

After the speeches of Central Committee department chiefs Kozimierz Cypryniak, who is responsible for organization, and Stanislaw Gebala, responsible for the Economic Department, the delegates discussed the directions party cells and organizations could take in future activities when dealing with the economy.

Experience was exchanged and shared among the speakers, particularly in connection with the new forms of party work under the equally new conditions which independent enterprises and their self-managing work forces have created.

The following subjects were under discussion: The fundamental problems of socio-economic development in relation to the current situation, particularly the tasks connected with the implementation of the economic reform, the restoration of a monetary-market equilibrium, and the development of housing construction. The results of consultation with society on changes in the 3-year draft plan, the reform of the wages system, the principles of the annual central plan for 1983, and information about the draft changes in taxation policy were presented at the meeting.

The discussion stressed that the dissemination of the contents of the 10th PZPR Central Committee plenum and the consistent implementation of its resolutions should be at the center of attention for party cells and organizations.

The secretaries of the voivodship committees met with Vice Premier Z. Komender; Ministers W. Baka, E. Grzywa, T. Hupalowski, Z. Krasinski, S. Kukuryka, Z. Lakomiec, E. Lukosz, T. Nestorowicz, and S. Nieckarz; Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission J. Gwiazdzinski and A. Karpinski; Chairman of the Polish National Banks S. Majewski, as well as Vice Ministers J. Bury and M. Mieszczankowski.

PRON NATIONAL COUNCIL COMMISSION MEETS 24 NOV

LD241906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Initiating Commission for the Creation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] took place at the Sejm building today. Jan Dobraczynski, who chaired the meeting, reviewed the initiating commission's achievements to date in implementing the aims presented in the 20 July declaration of the party, political parties and social organizations.

Jan Dobraczynski and the session of the Government Presidium with the participation of representatives of the initiating commission. He also spoke about PRON's achievements to date in creating a broad social platform and attracting to the movement and its ideas representatives of various professional and social milieux, people of good will who want to act in the name of national accord and overcoming the crisis.

Next a lively discussion began around the problems of PRON activity.

At the end of the meeting an appeal of the Initiating Commission for the Creation of the PRON Provisional National Council concerning the ending of martial law was adopted.

Appeal on Martial Law

LD241926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text of appeal of the Initiating Commission for the Creation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth adopted at the commission's 24 November session at the Sejm]

[Text] The Commission for Initiating the Creation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth regards as its supreme task the rebuilding of mutual trust of all Poles to whom the ideals of independence, social justice and socialist democracy are dear. It addresses an appeal to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic for the speediest possible ending of the martial law imposed on 13 December 1981 throughout the country.

We are deeply convinced that our appeal expresses the wishes of a vast majority of the community, which, despite very difficult living conditions, provides daily testimony of its patriotic civic bearing through selfless work. We are also convinced that no alien forces hostile to Poland can count on any kind of wider support or seriously threaten the progress of sociopolitical and economic stabilization. That is why we feel that martial law should be terminated at the earliest possible date.

The moment has come when it is possible to free all the internees and embark on work, amnesty and the resumption of the activities of the suspended organizations. We direct our appeal to the supreme, sovereign constitutional authority, the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, in the conviction that the appeal will meet with a response.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY comments

LD251124 Warsaw PAP in English 0712 GMT 25 Nov 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov -- Commenting on the appeal to the Sejm to end martial law, issued yesterday, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote inter alia:

"The appeal of leading activists of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth PRON calling on the Sejm to lift martial law at the earliest possible date is a [word indistinct] which all of us have been waiting for a long time.

"We deal with a resolute stand coming out, in keeping with the very essence of the PRON activity, for the steps creating new and great possibilities of overcoming the divisions still existing among us, removing the causes of social tensions and restoring mutual confidence of all Poles who hold different views but who acknowledge the supreme reasons of the state and the system in which we live.

"However, we must think of several questions before martial law, always deemed by the authorities as the lesser evil, ends. The first such problem requiring examination is an answer to the question who has shortened the duration of this lesser evil and who, sometimes unconsciously, has attempted to prolong it. This question should not remain unanswered. It is not because we would like to stress or to extend the existing divisions but just in order to draw conclusions for the future from various attitudes and actions of the past 11 months, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

STUDENTS ASSOCIATION CONGRESS ADOPTS STATUTE

AU241326 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Text of statute adopted by the Polish Association of Students during the association's congress in Warsaw on 21 November]

[Text] The association aims to represent and defend, within the framework of its program, the interests of members of the organization in all spheres of college and national life. We wish to go back to the best traditions of the Polish student movement. As an organization of the young intelligentsia, we wish to fight for its rightful place and role in the country's social structure. We regard it essential to create a real students' representation in various forms of social administration over the state.

I. We will fight for the implementation in Poland of such values of socialism as: a real socialization of production resources, coupled with the widest possible participation by citizens in the democratic governing of the country and by employees in the administration of an enterprise; the right to employment in accordance with one's interests and professional training and the right to fair wages according to the work done; the development of real self-management, local, professional and cooperative; equal access to education; a universal right to health care and social welfare; wide possibilities for creating culture and universal access to its achievements and values; the right to comprehensively develop one's personality.

We accept the constitutional principles of our state, including the PZPR's leadership role in the building of socialism in Poland. We wish to cooperate with other youth organizations. We will conduct an independent policy toward the state administration, the PZPR and the other political parties, social organizations and other sociopolitical institutions. This will be a policy which will serve to fully implement our program.

II. We desire to act in an organization based on the principles of comradeship, trust and mutual assistance. An association representing the interests of a given social group and recognizing the humanitarian hierarchy of values cannot remain indifferent to the attitudes of its members. The association will influence the shaping of these attitudes by means of the following: by decentralizing powers and responsibilities; by means of electoral rules which guarantee the participation and representation of people from various spheres of activity in the governing authorities; by giving equal treatment to all the organization's spheres of activity.

The association will act on the international forum where it will support the battle for peace and national and social liberation together with other progressive youth organizations. It will take part in the exchange of culture, science, tourism and sports, which will serve to bring nations closer together.

While involving itself in the socioprofessional sphere, the association must not forget to exercise its inalienable right to speak out on matters concerning the country and nation. This should be based on the principles of tolerance toward various views and ways of thinking and on discussion free of dogmatic generalizations.

III. One of the association's most important goals is to exert influence on matters concerning further education. This is connected with the creation of self-management and democracy within colleges. The framework behind this is being created by the law on further education, whose principles should be improved and amended in accordance with the interests of the academic community.

We will aim to increase students' representation, including that of members of the association, in college bodies. The association will also take an active part in the formation and development of student self-management bodies, the only structures entitled to represent students as a whole.

Polish educational institutions are teaching in a way which does not answer the basic questions of contemporary society. Graduates are not fully prepared to play a social role with competence and initiative, to take part in running the economy, to bring up children and young people and to form culture and art.

1. The association will fight for a proper shape to and for the implementation of the teaching process by taking part in: the shaping of curricula and study programs, the selection and evaluation of teachers, the systematic appraisal of the teaching process, the formulation of demands concerning secondary education with the aim of giving all children equal chances to pursue further studies and better preparing them for these studies, and the shaping of the policy on which colleges accept students.

2. During the country's current economic situation, the association's main goal is to bring down the financial barriers surrounding access to studies. The association aims to raise students' standard of living, protect their health and take care of their families. That is why we will take on such activities as: a battle to give students compensation for rising living costs based on an annual review of what constitutes a minimum level for students; the reduction of living costs by providing cheaper dining places for students and cheaper student hostels, the elimination of excessive administration and a reform of the system of financing colleges; the creation of possibilities for students to earn money by means of the association's own employment agency for work at home and abroad and by employing association members in various forms of economic activity.

3. From the point of view of society as a whole and of individuals, it is essential to make full use of the knowledge and capabilities of graduates from colleges in: rationalizing the job market, introducing a loans system and guaranteeing legal aid for housing cooperatives for graduates and giving graduates equal opportunities in life and in their careers.

4. In giving inspiration to the intellectual life of the academic community, the association will help shape the consciousness of students by widening their knowledge and influencing their ethical attitudes in the following ways: by creating the right conditions for the development of the student scientific movement and of its research activity; by making young scientists take part in shaping the association's intellectual life; by setting up centers for constructive work, which should be used for discussing the student community and for presenting contemporary social and philosophical thought; by creating the right conditions for the development of various forms of work by the journalist movement.

5. The association will aim to improve studies for working people and the working and living conditions for students who are also working.

6. The association will support the activity of self-management bodies inside student hostels as a form of student activity and will act for the sake of their development.

7. The student cultural movement is currently in a deep crisis. Therefore one must form the right conditions for a new student culture to start from scratch, one that is not restricted to the creativity of professionals.

The association will create and inspire cultural life by the following means: by respecting artistic talent, by continuing the valuable achievements of student culture, by setting up an academic bureau for culture and art as a patron and publicizer of student culture, by opening up student culture centers for the sake of creative art by workers and peasants, and by giving students, association members in particular, preference and concessions in access to culture.

8. In a situation where ecological conditions are deteriorating and where more and more neglect is manifesting itself concerning psychological well-being, an important task facing the association is to guarantee students facilities for rest and recreation.

9. Team sports and recreation should become an important feature in the association's program. This activity serves to improve students' fitness and meets their real interests halfway at the same time.

10. If the association is supposed to conduct wide programmatic activity, it must have appropriate financial resources at its disposal. There are two financial sources available: first, various kinds of subsidies, and second, the association's own economic activity. The association will develop economic activity in the following spheres: it will make all of its spheres of activity partly self-financing; it will set specialized economic activity in motion; it will make it possible for association members to obtain additional financial resources.

Raising the level of the association's self-financing will have an important effect on increasing its independence.

FORMER SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL TRIED, SENTENCED

LD241610 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 24 Nov -- Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, former leader of the Lower Silesian Solidarnosc chapter, was sentenced today to 6 years in prison and suspension of public rights for 4 years by the voivodship court in Wroclaw. The verdict is inappealable.

In an extensive substantiation of the verdict, the presiding judge stressed that the court dealt with Wladyslaw Frasyniuk's activity under martial law and not his convictions. The court proceedings fully proved the guilt of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk who, despite the suspension of the independent self-governed trade union Solidarnosc, continued his activities after December 13, 1981, by heading an illegal regional strike committee.

The proceedings proved that Wladyslaw Frasyniuk led many strikes and protest actions as well as street demonstrations. The defendant was actively engaged in creating illegal underground structures and took part in the work of the so-called Solidarnosc provisional coordinating commission controlling illegal actions throughout the country.

The presiding judge said that the verdict was affected by those features and elements of Frasyniuk's activity which showed that he was one of the moderate Solidarnosc activists. The defendant is a young man -- still inexperienced in political gambling -- whose activity was, however, highly dangerous to society. Taking into account his family situation and young age, the court decided that the punishment would be proportional to Frasyniuk's guilt.

FORMER KOR ACTIVIST HOSPITALIZED IN WARSAW

NC242243 Paris AFP in English 2232 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 24 (AFP) -- Jan Jozef Lipski, former member of the Polish dissident social self-defense group "KOR", which disbanded last August, has been hospitalized since Monday at the Nain cardiology center near here, his family said today. Mr Lipski, who underwent open-heart surgery and was fitted with a cardiac pacemaker several years ago, was in "guarded" condition because of a persistent fever, his family said.

Arrested last December after the proclamation of Polish martial law for having organized a strike at the Ursus tractor works near Warsaw, Mr Lipski was given permission by the military government to go to London for medical treatment last July. He returned to Poalnd voluntarily in September after a warrant was issued charging him with having attempted to overthrow the state by force.

YOUTH MOVEMENT FOUNDER EMERGES FROM HIDING

LD250054 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 24 Nov -- Miroslaw Rybicki, co-founder of an organization called "Movement of Young People," and head of the printing division of the Solidarnosc regional headquarters in Gdansk turned himself in to the authorities. From December 13 Rybicki has been in hiding. After interrogation he was released.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP EXPLAINS CHURCH'S PRINCIPLES

AU231616 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 19-21 Nov 82 p 6

["Authorized text" of Archibisop Jozef Glemp's address at the 7 November inauguration of the 1982-83 academic year at Catholic University in Lublin: "The Church Will Always Profess Peace"]

[Excerpt] Not so long ago a lady came to me with a serious question. She asked: What kind of tactics and strategy is the church pursuing and what action plan does it have precisely in circumstances when Solidarity has been abolished and the motorized militia is in action? I asked her: Where did you get these terms? From which radio station? After all, such terms do not befit the position of the church. How misunderstood the church can be! Does the church coordinate any plans, tactics and strategies? Is it that the church should join some struggle waged by political parties, involve itself in a political game and thus acquire enemies? Is it that the church should stand up to enemies and should hate?

We must be on guard against efforts to draw the church into the atmosphere of the struggle waged by social groups. We must be on guard against efforts to implicate it in this way with words as well. The church has and will have its enemies, but the crucial difference between the enemy who is facing the church and the enemy who is facing a social group is that the social group that is not Christian will hate its enemy and will want to destroy him. On the other hand, the church does not want to destroy its enemy! The church offers its love to its enemy and wants to convert him. This is the primary position the church takes in every situation and toward every enemy. We must be clear on this point. This is why the church has no tactics and no political strategy because its strategy is the Gospel -- the strategy of peace, of love and of truth.

Truth will often call for tough words and for plain speaking. This is why the church must be true to itself! The church must not let itself be brought down to political partnership. The church's ambitions are greater than political ambitions. Pater Maksymilian Kolbe had such ambitions. To deliver the world to Our Immaculate Lady was precisely his great ambition. The church also wants to convert everyone. This is its mission and this is the testament of Jesus Christ, which the church carries out.

This is why we are interested in man, in every man. We are interested in the nations, the fatherland and society not only in terms of emotion and passion. We are interested in long-term truth. The church does not lack courage. The church could be more militant in its actions. It is not a lack of courage, or excessive commonsense or some caution that make the church moderate in its behavior. It is simply the church's mission that makes it moderate. The church is responsible not only for itself, but for many as well. This is why it tried to humbly evaluate the facts, deeds, phenomena and events from a moral viewpoint. In this respect the church says that the nation which is humbled has the right to demand its rights and to be itself. I think I was the first to speak publicly about the need to free all interned women. I spoke publicly of the need to free Lech Walesa. I said that the rapid liquidation of trade unions, including Solidarity, was a bad thing in my opinion, and in the opinion of the bishops and the church.

We have said this in public and I do not have to repeat it, we feel at one with the nation. We know how very painful all this is and what a bitter taste it has for us. And we will not cease to warn and admonish, but no one must demand that the church leave the path of peace.

We are not a nation of desperadoes who have lost all hope. We are a nation with pride and wisdom. Our nation can achieve greater things along this road than along the road of desperation.

I do not deny the right of social groups to make their own evaluation of the situation and to carry out their actions, but I have to explain the position of the church.

The church will always profess peace. That is why, as I said at the beginning of martial law, we will do all we can to prevent bloodshed. We have not been able to do this to the end, but we will continue to do our best to prevent bloodshed. As a mature and wise nation and as a nation conscious of its dignity, we are able to make persevering efforts to achieve the status of complete self-dependence.

People say: The church's influence is small. Who is able today to estimate the church's calming actions? It is true that man's passions are very great. We will march along the path also indicated to us by the holy father. He is a harbinger of peace in every country he visits. I saw in passionate and tempermental Spain how much peace John Paul II had brought to the people there. This is why we will not relent in our efforts to have him come to our country to bring peace, solace and support to us in our toil.

OBSERVER VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF INTERNAL EVENTS

AU231517 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20-21 Nov 82 p 3

["Observer" article: "Closer to a Breakthrough"]

[Excerpts] In the difficult and complicated process of the normalization of our country's sociopolitical situation, the first half of November produced events that deserve particular attention. On 9 November Premier W. Jaruzelski met with the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp. It was the primate who suggested the meeting 2 days before the general strike called for by the underground. It is worth recalling that even during his visit to Italy the primate came out against this strike.

The communique on this meeting created disappointment among the foreign sowers of unrest in Poland. Some politicans who for many months now have continued to interfere in our own affairs and who rejoice like children in every street demonstration are now keeping mum. Others continue to insist on a dialogue with the church and to refuse in acknowledging that this dialogue has never been interrupted and that it is continuing, as the primate attests. Why do they continue to repeat that which is not true? Ill will can be the only explanation.

The primate, who demonstrated his understanding for the people's supreme interests in the same way as his great predecessor Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski did many times, has disappointed the cynical political gamblers and all those politicans who think that if they defend the Solidarity extremists, Jacek Kuron and his consorts, they defend democracy in Poland.

Nor has the communique satisfied the people who dabble in conspiracy and those who more or less demonstrate their opposition and not infrequently their hostility toward any action taken by the government to restore social peace in Poland. TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, which is now attracting -- like molasses attracts flies -- the persons two up to now have regarded themselves as Marxists (for example, Stefan Bratkowski and the bevy of his pretorians), has published in boldface... the communique issued by Vatican radio on the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting. As we know, the meeting took place in Rome and not in Warsaw. Moreover, PAP published the communique.

However, so that the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY editors could not be accused of not recognizing an official press agency, they published a summary of the report on the meeting in the column entitled "The Week's Mirror." Such childlike and silly games!

On 7 and 8 November millions and millions of Poles were in raptures over the TV and radio report on Vice Premier M. Rakowski's meeting with the authors of the letters addressed to the government, Army Gen W. Jaruzelski and to M. Rakowski himself. Thousands and thousands of workers collectives discussed the radio and TV reports on Monday and Tuesday.

Except for a very few media, our national mass media agreed that the Rakowski meeting had opened a new chapter in the frank authority-society dialogue we need so much. Some of the Western press also regarded the meeting as an important political event. Some Western dailies asserted that it had been an unprecedented event not only in our part of Europe, but also in the world. The fact that millions and millions of people were able to find out that no strikes and street demonstrations are necessary to publicly present one's arguments, no matter how controversial, extreme and critical, was the greatest achievement of the meeting in the Council of Ministers office. The meeting has also proved that Polish society is divided [as published] in its attitudes and judgments and that in connection with this lie the underground, Radio Free Europe, Mr Reagan's administration and a large number of Western media, for example, are promoting the thesis that "all the people" continue to support Solidarity, Walesa and so on or that "all the people" want the abolition of martial law, "all the people" negatively view the government's policy and so on.

The day of a decisive showdown was to occur on 10 November. The national opposition, whose unfortunate victims and strawmen are often the factory activists of the former Solidarity, proclaimed an 8-hour strike. The idea of the general strike was actively supported not only by the subversive radio stations, but also by members of Mr Reagan's administration and by many bourgeois politicians. Some politicians from the West European leftwing seemed to have lost their bearings in this company. The resulting fiasco of the call for a general strike meant that those people in opposition who had decided to pursue underground and conspiratorial activities had falsely evaluated the working people's moods.

No wonder that disorientation has taken possession of Solidarity underground activists. If the defeat they have suffered does not blight their minds with blind hatred, their best course would be to cease their aimless activities and to return to normal life.

A day after the defeat of the underground, PAP published a letter from "Corporal Lech Walesa" to Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and a report on the talk between Gen Div Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs, and Lech Walesa. As a result of the talk, which lasted several hours, during which -- we assume -- the issues that interested the minister were clarified, he instructed the militia commander in Gdansk to rescind the decision on L. Walesa's internment. As soon as the necessary formalities had been settled, L. Walesa was reunited with his family on Sunday evening. On Monday he found himself in the company of three advisers, including Messrs Wielowiejski and Sila-Nowicki, who, as we know, were advisers of the leadership of the former Solidarity last year.

A wave of commentaries was let loose by L. Walesa's release. Perhaps the most stupid commentary appeared in the Frankfurter ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, a West German conservative daily. Wondering why the word "corporal" appeared with L. Walesa's name, the commentator of this daily concluded that many people saw in this a "hint that the former trade union leader wants to follow in Napoleon's or Hitler's footsteps because those two also had begun their careers as humble soldiers before they reached the summits of power."

Most commentators focused their attention on two questions: What was the reason for L. Walesa's release and what would his political future be? As for the first question, some commentators asserted that L. Walesa's release was a result of the pressure and restrictions applied against Poland by the capitalist West. This is absurd because these factors did not play even the smallest part in the decision made by the minister of internal affairs. If the country's leadership had concluded that the political situation was not favorable to such a decision, it would certainly not have made it. This is the truth.

Many commentaries also repeat the view that the decision to release L. Walesa was forced by the church and that this issue was one of the subjects of the Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting. As far as we know, such hypotheses have not been confirmed by this meeting. It is perhaps worth clarifying in this connection that the Glemp-Jaruselski meeting, which was held on 8 November, ended at 10 hours [time as published] and Corporal L. Walesa's letter arrived at the Council of Ministers office at about 12 hours [time as published] and was delivered to the premier during a session of the Council of Ministers. The authorities did not expect such a letter to arrive.

However, knowing the customs of the Western reporters in Warsaw, their astonishing perseverance in repeating prior hypotheses and their almost innate ability to spread half-truths and common lies, we should doubt whether the aforementioned explanation will be considered as deserving of attention. We should rather expect that they will continue to repeat that L. Walesa's release was a result of the aforementioned meeting. They will speak and write in this way because it suits them. Noting that L. Walesa's release occurred after Primate Glemp's talk with General Jaruzelski, even L'UNITA thought it proper to write that "in our view this talk could have been of decisive importance."

The L'UNITA correspondent resident in Warsaw, if anyone, should have been able to find out without any difficult why it was decided to release L. Walesa.

As for L. Walesa's future, it is obvious that he is himself responsible for it.

On 12 November Gen W. Jaruzelski went to see the Wlosik family in Nowa Huta whose son Bogdan, 20, lost his life during streets riots in Nowa Huta on 13 October. Many communities have voiced the view that this visit will have a favorable impact on the mood of the people.

On 13 November the Military Council of National Salvation decided to ask the Sejm Presidium to convene a Sejm session on 13 December, the first anniversary of martial law. It is natural that the decision of the council has at once been associated with the promise, with which the people are familiar, that martial law would perhaps be suspended this year.

Many bourgeois mass media commentators maintain that the successive decisions made by our authorities have been made under pressure from the West, by the "guarantees" given by Moscow (according to H. Sonnenfeld, former member of Z. Brzezinski's staff), and so on. Such explanation are frivolous, naive and outright silly. The party and state leadership makes its successive decisions to normalize the country's situation independently and on the strength of penetrating analyses of the political and socioeconomic situation and of the potential created by this situation. The properly conceived national interest is the overriding aim that inspires every decision made regarding the country and its citizens. The pressure from the West is of no consequence in this, and as for our Soviet friends, their "guarantee" boils down to a generous economic assistance and to sincere wishes that our country liberate itself as soon as possible from the tension and conflicts that are hindering our efforts to shake off our economic and political crisis.

IMPORTANCE OF ARMED FORCES VIGILANCE NOTED

AU231539 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Nov 82 p 3

[Article signed 'JB': "A Special Order for Vigilance"]

[Text] Vigilance has always been regarded by the Army as one of the most important virtues a soldier should have, and the injunction to exercise vigilance is contained in both the regulations of the Armed Forces -- the soldiers' constitution -- and the oath sworn by every soldier joining the Army. This is understandable. The Armed Forces, as a special state organ, are constantly exposed to infiltration attempts by foreign intelligence and special services who try by every means to determine the forces' size, distribution, state of combat readiness and so on. The many cases of espionage and attempts at subversion, particularly relating to the consciousness and morale of the forces which have been brought to light after the war, speak for themselves.

The order for vigilance has become particularly urgent today at a time when the country is caught in an intense political struggle against the forces of internal anti-socialist opposition, forces that have been inspired and supported by centers of propaganda and ideological subversion abroad. If we were to analyze more carefully the trends of this aggressive propaganda unleashed in the West against socialist Poland, it would not be difficult to note that this propaganda is currently concentrated on attacking the main bastions of the people's authority -- the party, the organs of public order, as well as the Armed Forces. Such propaganda activities, which are unscrupulous in their choice of methods, attempt to discredit the Armed Forces in the eyes of the public and are also intended to undermine the moral and political unity as well as the fellowship of the Armed Forces.

Calls are made from time to time directly to the soldiers, inciting them to disobey orders and aimed at undermining their confidence that they are defending a just cause. These calls emanate from the so-called Radio Free Europe and other subversive Polish-language radio stations, not to mention the propaganda insinuated in leaflets and various publications in circulation. To all this we must add various acts of downright subversion, terrorism, attempts to obtain weapons and so on.

Consequently the forces must exercise particular vigilance. The Armed Forces are characterized by an intense political awareness and a profound understanding of the weight of responsibility for the safety of a socialist state and for domestic peace. We repeatedly put this vigilance into practice during the most difficult days of the crisis, especially after the imposition of martial law. The old proverb says, nevertheless, that he who is guarded.... And it is for this reason that the order for vigilance becomes particularly significant in view of the current situation when the enemy is hiding in the underground and becoming increasingly alarmed at the gradually progressing stability which is thwarting his plans and causing him to embark on a campaign of total confrontation with the people's authorities and the socialist state.

A certain immunity must be ensured for the Armed Forces to check the infiltration of enemy propaganda and canvassing within the Army. Every attempt at hostile infiltration must be resolutely stopped short and at the same time unity and fellowship within soldier's ranks must be strengthened. We need iron discipline in implementing internal Army policy as well as scrupulous and pedantic observation of the regulations and principles which are obligatory in the Army. This is especially relevant to guard and other domestic duties, as well as to the principle of safeguarding weapons and combat equipment and protecting and defending military objects.

The requirements of intensified vigilance clearly concern above all commanders, chiefs of staff and all the officers-in-charge of soldiers who take on such singular responsibility for their men.

These requirements also apply to the party-political apparatus which heads the front line in the fight against the political opponent. They also apply to each and every soldier.

These are matters which are no doubt self-evident and self-explanatory. But it will do no harm to remind ourselves of them.

SEJM MARKS RAPACKI PLAN ANNIVERSARY 24 NOVEMBER

Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 24 Nov -- In connection with the passage of twenty-five years since the presentation of the Rapacki plan to the world, a formal meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Polish parliament was held today.

It was attended by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, members of the Sejm Presidium, representatives of political parties, including member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek, as well as a number of veteran politicians who worked together with Minister Rapacki, including former prime minister and now Polish Peace Committee Chairman Jozef Cyrankiewicz.

Also present were heads and members of diplomatic missions of state-signatories of the CSCE Final Act accredited in Warsaw.

The meeting was addressed by member of the PUWP Political Bureau, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski. Recalling the international situation in which the then Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki (who died in 1970) presented the Polish plan for an atom-free zone in Central Europe, Stefan Olszowski said among other things;

"Because of the lack of political imagination the great chance for removing nuclear weapons from Europe was missed. It is a matter of profound concern for us today that the plan to free Europe from these weapons not only has not lost any of its topicality but actually has become an urgent necessity. The Rapacki plan has earned a lasting place in the history of Poland's peace efforts and international activity and international relations."

Stefan Olszowski paid a lot of attention to sizing up the present international situation which is marked by a serious rise of tension, especially in East-West relations. Our particular concern, he said, is caused by the considerable growth of the nuclear threat stemming from attempts made by the West to upset the existing strategic balance.

An integral part of the concept of nuclear war in Europe is the decision to deploy several hundred nuclear missiles of a new generation. As a European country, we are fully entitled and it is even our duty to voice our firm "no" to these plans. The feelings of the European public opinion are similar, which is testified to by the activity of peace and anti-nuclear movements in many countries. The question of the highest significance is at the present moment to halt the race of nuclear armaments, to put an end to all concepts and doctrines based on the idea of nuclear aggression and thus to avert the threat of a disaster whose scope nobody can imagine.

As a non-nuclear state, Poland will do her best on her part to prevent this threat, the minister stressed. However, it is the firm will of action in this direction on the part of nuclear powers that is needed first of all. Such stand has been adopted by the USSR since the beginning of the nuclear era. That country has always been actively coming against any form of using nuclear weapons and seeking to completely eliminate them. This was confirmed by General Secretary of the CPSU Yuriy Andropov. Unfortunately, the other big nuclear power has not shown similar readiness. Neither are changes for the better augured by the U.S. President's speech of November 23. The intention to build a system of the new MX missiles, equipped with multiple nuclear warheads, is especially dangerous. This intention can only cause a new raising of the spiral of the arms race, the Polish minister said.

He went on to say that Poland supported the Soviet stand at the Geneva Soviet-U.S. talks on the reduction and limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Discussing the Vienna negotiations, the minister said that on their part socialist countries are ready to step up the work leading to preparing the text of an accord. The draft tabled in February 1982 by Poland also on behalf of the USSR, the GDR and Czechoslovakia is a good starting point for such an accord. Also in the Geneva Disarmament Committee, Poland has been actively seeking solutions to numerous and important disarmament problems together with her allies.

The minister said that it would be a great step to reduce nuclear threat if the remaining nuclear powers followed suit of the USSR that had made a unilateral pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapon.

Referring to the Helsinki review conference in Madrid, the minister said that Poland is not to blame for the difficult situation the meeting has found itself in. We believe, however, that reason and a sense of political realism will eventually prevail in Madrid and that businesslike relations based on partnership will return there.

Stefan Olszowski said that the Polish delegation in Madrid is ready to help attain important and durable results during the current round of the Madrid conference, thus ensuring the right continuation of the CSCE process.

The speaker stressed that the focus of Poland's foreign policy stays on creating external conditions to facilitate overcoming the crisis. In this policy, Poland wishes to preserve her open approach to the development of relations with all states. She firmly rejects the using of the so-called Polish card by other states. Poland opposes every attempt to exert political pressure on her and to apply economic discrimination. "These steps -- an we deem the withdrawal of the most-favoured nation clause from Poland by the U.S. to be one such step, do not harm not only to Poland. They also hit out at the international political and economic order, the common weal of all states, and undermine mutual trust. To Poland, which suffered as much as she did during World War II, peace is the supreme value. We will defend this value with full determination", stressed the minister.

Next, Sejm deputies discussed [words indistinct] questions of the present international situation and threats imminent in Europe and elsewhere in the world. They stressed the topicality of the idea inherent in the Rapacki plan, and confirmed the unchangeable will to make Poland a constructive and creative partner among European countries co-shaping a peaceful order on our continent.

Participants in the meeting adopted a resolution in which they paid tribute to the memory of Adam Rapacki and voiced profound concern over the current trend in international developments. They also called on Polish society to support the peace policy pursued by the Polish Government.

CEAUSESCU PROCEEDS FROM INDONESIA TO SINGAPORE

AU241220 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta (AGERPRES) 24/11/1982 -- The official visit of friendship Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Indonesia concluded on November 24.

At the end of the official talks the distinguished Romanian guests, accompanied by President Suharto and Mme Tien Suharto, made for the airport where the departure ceremony took place. The inhabitants of the Indonesian capital city showed their feelings of warm friendship for the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people.

The Romanian guests were seen off at the airport by numerous Indonesian personalities and by heads of diplomatic missions.

At the foot of the airplane steps President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were bidden a warm farewell by President Suharto, Mme Tien Suharto, Vice-President Adam Malik and his wife.

The presidential aircraft took off at 9:00 hours (local time) heading for the Republic of Singapore.

Talks With Lee Kuan Yew

AU241955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Singapore City (AGERPRES) 24/11/1982 -- On November 24, in the afternoon, Lee Kuan Yew, prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, paid a courtesy call on Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu at the residence reserved for the distinguished guests -- "Istana Villa".

The prime minister of Singapore expressed his gratitude at meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Premier Lee Kuan Yew evoked with satisfaction the two meetings they had in Romania and the importance of the talks conducted on those occasions for the evolution of the relations between the two countries.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the visit by the Romanian head of state was a moment of utmost importance for the promotion and deepening of the Romanian-Singapore relations of friendship and collaboration.

During the talk, special attention was paid to the question of the consolidation of world peace and security. In this frame, they agreed that a major issue of our days is the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, the safeguarding of peace and the strengthening of security. Stress was laid on the imperative that states should take energetic action for the cessation the arms race and for a gradual passage to concrete disarmament measures under international control. Emphasis was placed on the need for preventing the gap between rich and poor countries from widening, for eradicating underdevelopment, and for establishing a new international economic order, as an indispensable condition of the stability of peace, of the overcoming of the current world economic crisis, of the promotion of an international economic cooperation, at the service of all peoples' progress. Both sides expressed their concern over the deterioration of the international life and pointed out that the only way out is the peaceful settlement, by negotiations, of conflict situations, the observance of peoples' right to a free existence, of their independence and sovereignty, of the non-interference in domestic affairs, the exclusion of force from interstate relations. The foreign ministers of the two countries attended the interview.

SUNDIC VIEWS INTERNATIONAL, BALKAN RELATIONS

On Andropov, Reagan

LD250058 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Milika Sundic commentary: "Yuriy Andropov's Speech at the CPSU Central Committee Session and Relations Between the Superpowers"]

[Text] Apart from calling for reliance on the unity and monolithism of Warsaw Treaty member countries, Yuriy Andropov, new leader of the CPSU, called all countries to unite in efforts aimed at preserving world peace and on the peoples of the Soviet Union to do their work and keep order and discipline. In Andropov's words, detente is not a matter of the past and should be preserved at any price, though naturally not at the price of one-sided concessions.

In fact, Andropov calls on the countries of the other bloc, and primarily the United States, to have a constructive dialogue on an equal basis, attaching the greatest importance in this connection to halting the arms race. His approach to relations with the United States is identical with the attitudes held and defended by Leonid Brezhnev. Brezhnev was not given the opportunity to meet Ronald Reagan, though he wished to meet him but without the concessions on which the U.S. President insisted. Andropov will do all he can to stick to his predecessor's line but, it seems, with a little more hope for improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. His meeting with George Bush on the day of Brezhnev's funeral was not in vain, judging from all the signs, though later U.S. interpretations of the meeting in Moscow were somewhat different from what Bush said about his meeting with Andropov while he was still in the Soviet capital.

As far as relations with China are concerned, one can draw the conclusion from Yuriy Andropov's speech that the Soviet Union is on the whole satisfied with the talks held so far in Beijing at the level of deputy foreign ministers and the agreement to resume the dialogue in Moscow. It is true that a number of corrections have been made on the Chinese side as well, because China is not giving up the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. However, if one bears in mind the fact that the Hanoi Government has also joined the action of becoming more open toward China by offering it good-neighborly relations, one could conclude that the process of normalization of Soviet-Chinese and Vietnamese-Chinese relations will follow the normal course, though one should not exclude certain delays, because the disputed problems about which Moscow and Beijing are holding talks are all too numerous.

Nor did Yuriy Andropov ignore the movement of nonaligned countries whose importance, he said, is growing in international life, noting that the Soviet Union maintains good relations with a large number of nonaligned countries.

The first reaction to Andropov's speech came from President Reagan. It was formulated in such a way that it cannot be appraised as either bad or good. Moscow is offered talks, along with the addition of 100 new intercontinental missiles to the U.S. nuclear arsenal. This is not very comforting, because talks about peace and the arms race do not go together. However, because the Soviet Union itself is not suffering from a shortage of missiles Reagan's offer for a deepening of the dialogue between the two superpowers is not likely to be written off in the same way as some of those that preceded it. All the more so as the United States, which keenly follows the contacts between Moscow as Washington, now has more cause for maintaining constant contact with the Soviet Union. The United States' European allies are prepared to contribute to the lowering of tension between the two superpowers, which is not without significance in the present situation.

Andropov is certain not to be the kind of collocutor who easily makes concessions, but it is quite certain that he is very keen on a dialogue with the United States. This could be enough for a start.

On Albania, Hoxha

LD251740 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] In a few days' time -- On the 28th of this month, to be precise -- neighboring Albania will celebrate an important date in its history: the 70th anniversary of independence. This is not so long, chronologically speaking, but if we bear in mind all that the world and in particular the Balkan and European peoples have lived through in the last seven decades, like many other countries Albania has experienced and survived many storms, the Balkan Wars and World Wars I and II. The last 37 years of peace in the Balkans and in Europe have not been much easier for the Albanian people, but others are the least to blame for that.

Albania is Yugoslavia's nearest neighbor, but unfortunately not a close one. In the last, second, world war, we were together alongside one another, we fought the same enemy, and in the first 3 postwar years up to 1948 we shared the joy of victory over fascism as well as the tribulations left to us by the war. But at the time when Stalin fell upon the war-torn and exhausted Yugoslavia, Enver Hoxha's Albania was and remained Stalin's most loyal adherent: Albania alone of all members of the long since disbanded Informburo remained a sworn enemy of Yugoslavia and, saddest of all, the Albanian leadership is even proud of this, deceiving both itself and others that this is the best proof of its adherence to principles and to Marxism-Leninism, and of course, to Stalinist teaching.

However, only this last idea is correct. The Albanian leadership headed by Enver Hoxha not only follows Stalin's teaching in its policy toward Yugoslavia, it has even surpassed it in many respects. Even if we have cherished no illusion that Enver Hoxha, who has eliminated all wartime and postwar colleagues, would change his unacceptable standpoints on Yugoslavia's foreign and domestic policy, it is nevertheless difficult to understand his open interference in the internal affairs of our country, interference which has recently attained monstrous dimensions. When we say it is difficult to understand Enver Hoxha's conduct, we have primarily in mind the fact that such a policy could be dangerous for peace in this part of the world. Enver Hoxha's dreams about greater Albania, his claims to territories which are Yugoslav not Albanian, and his summons to Albanians living in Yugoslavia to revolt -- these mean, in fact, opening the door to foreign interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and Albania.

We have always asserted -- and we adhere to this -- that a stable and independent Yugoslavia is an integral part of Albanian independence, too, and conversely, that Albanian independence is an integral part of Yugoslav independence. Even at a time when Albanian troops were killing Yugoslav border guards, Yugoslavia has never done anything that might in any way constitute violation of Albanian sovereignty and territorial integrity. And not only that: Yugoslavia will always unhesitatingly condemn anyone's interference in Albanian internal affairs. Yugoslavia, however, rightly demands that the Albanian leadership should behave in the same way.

Albanians in Yugoslavia have no need of Enver Hoxha's guardianship, for they live in a free and independent state and enjoy the same rights as all the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Instead of doing that, he would do much better to spare his fellow nationals the monstrous revelations about internal plots and treachery, for 37 years after the end of World War II the Albanian people deserve to be free in their own country.

At this moment, on the eve of the 70th anniversary of Albanian independence, our reflections on neighboring Albania are as ever directed toward our two countries living in peace and, if the Albanian leadership wants it, in friendship.

STAMBOLIC RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GDR 24 NOV

LD241458 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, returned to Belgrade today following his 2-day official and friendly visit to the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State. At Beograd Airport at Surcin, Petar Stambolic was welcomed and greeted by Badovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, who was accompanied by other prominent Yugoslav personalities.

Comments on Relations

LD242354 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- "We have returned from the official friendly visit to the GDR, where we were very well received," Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said on his return to Belgrade.

President Stambolic went on to say: "Since we established diplomatic relations 25 years ago, our two countries have developed very successful political and economic cooperation, which is following a constant upward line. Today, our exchange of goods totals about $1 billion, half of which is on a long-term basis. In such a situation and despite the difficulties which we face because of the shortage of raw and production materials, our economic organizations are nevertheless successfully carrying out their contracted obligations to their partners in the GDR.

"In the talks with Chairman Honecker on bilateral relations, we noted that there were no unsolved problems between us. We share the view that this visit will contribute to the further development and promotion of such good relations. We also discussed the current international situation and while doing so expressed anxiety at the exacerbation and serious deterioration of relations in the world. We paid particular attention to the CSCE in Madrid and both sides expressed the desire for steps to be taken to relax tension, proceeding from the fact that such relaxation in Europe could contribute to improvement of the situation in the world.

"We particularly stressed the need for urgent steps to be taken in the field of disarmament. We also had talks about, and laid stress on, the role of the Nonaligned Movement and especially the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, particularly the efforts to improve the international situation, preservation of peace and establishment of more equitable international economic relations.

"I should like to stress once more that we were welcomed very cordially. By naming a school in their friendly country after Josip Broz Tito, our hosts demonstrated their attitude not only toward Tito but also toward our country. On this occasion, I would like to again express my gratitude to the people and leadership of the GDR and in particular to Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State, for the cordiality and hospitality shown to us."

At Belgrade's Surcin Airport President Stambolic was welcomed and greeted by Radovan Vlajkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Drina Dobrosi, vice president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly; and other Yugoslav personalities. Representatives of the GDR Embassy in Belgrade were also present.

SFRY PRESIDENCY HOLDS SESSION 24 NOVEMBER

LD250050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 24 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia today, Wednesday, held a session here, chaired by its member Vidoje Zarkovic, and discussed several questions of the country's internal and external policies. On the occasion of the national holiday, Republic Day, November 29, the Presidency pardoned a number of convicts.

SAWP FEDERAL CONFERENCE VIEWS FEC BUDGET CUTS

AU241458 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 82 p 1

[H. Suljicic report]

[Summary] "Belgrade, 23 Nov -- The management of the economy must run in such a way that conditions will be provided for more efficient exports, Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council, pointed out today at a session of the section for socioeconomic trends and development policy of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The session discussed the draft resolution on the policy of implementing Yugoslavia's social plan next year and the long-term program of economic stabilization."

Srbovan said that special attention will be paid to the development of electricity generation, iron and steel and nonferrous metallurgy, chemicals and the agroindustrial complex.

"One of the priority tasks will be to provide to the economy a greater export motivation through a realistic dinar rate of exchange, credit policy measures and other measures which will strengthen the competitive ability of our economy in the foreign market.

"The draft resolution for the coming year envisages that spending will be 10 percent lower than this year, which according to Srbovan will not be easy at all and will demand mobilization at all levels. This reduction of spending arises from our real abilities." Investment spending in 1983 will be 20 percent lower, public and common spending will be 10 percent lower and personal consumption 6 percent lower than this year. All this should serve to increase productivity and the reliance on one's own forces. Industrial production is envisaged to increase 2 percent, agriculture 2.5 percent and the social product about 1 percent. Exports should increase 9 percent on average, and exports to the convertible currency markets 20 percent. "According to Srbovan, one should count upon financial assistance from abroad in the coming period, too, and it will above all enhance the foreign exchange reserves of the country."

Miloje Nikolic, deputy director general of the Social Accounting Service, said that in the first 9 months of the year, spending in work collectives was rising at a rate 4 percent higher than net income.

Rade Pavlovic, president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, stressed the importance of further substituting domestic energy sources for imported fuels. Coal production next year should increase 15 percent over this year. Electricity generation is expected to increase 6.2 percent to 71.2 billion kWh. Crude oil consumption will stay at 14.7 million tons: 4.4 million tons of crude oil will be produced in Yugoslavia, and 9.3 million tons of crude and 1 million tons of oil products will be imported.

Sukrija Uzunovic said that conditions for producing more coal are being implemented slowly. Srico Zvipelj, representative of the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy, stressed imports as the priority task. "He advocated that the number of measures should be smaller so that they will have a more efficient and durable effect on exports."

Marjan Rozic said the discussion should serve as a SAWP contribution to the drafting of the economic resolution.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT REJECTS DEPOSIT ACTION

AU242027 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia has unanimously rejected the motion to begin the procedure of examining the legality and constitutionality of the deposit regulation [for travel abroad]. The Constitutional Court established that the requests to proclaim the regulation unconstitutional were groundless.

It was stressed at the session of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia that the regulation of deposits was adopted by the Federal Executive Council on the basis of its authority and the law on foreign exchange operations. It was said at the session that the objections that the federal government's regulation violates the constitutional right to free movement are also groundless, while it was also explained that the regulation of deposits was a typical measure of economic policy.

It was heard at the session that the insinuations that the obligatory deposit is contrary to certain interstate agreements are only a part of the pressure being exerted on our country. The introduction of deposits is an internationally recognized right, a right to which many countries have recourse, Judge Dr Vasil Grivcev said. Neither the Constitution of Yugoslavia nor the interstate agreements signed by Yugoslavia were violated, the court concluded. Nonetheless, a shortcoming was found in the regulation, and that is that no limitations on the regulation are envisaged and, according to law, this should have been determined.

The Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia decided to inform the SFRY Assembly about this. Later, the Federal Executive Council should define the duration of the deposit regulation.

PRISTINA ORGANS REACT TO 22 NOV BOMBING

LD241628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Pristina, 24 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Pristina League of Communists Municipal Committee and of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection noted at their joint session last night that the politico-security situation in the municipality is increasingly being stabilized. Sadri Godanci, secretary of the Municipal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in his introductory address at the session said that although good results had been attained in stabilizing the politico-security situation, enemy elements still tried to maintain the continuity of their activity by daubbing slogans of enemy content in some environments, and also in other ways.

(?He) also briefed members of the Presidium of the League of Communists Municipal Committee and of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection on the powerful explosion which took place at 2027 in Mostar Street, Pristina, on 22 November. Several BORBA office window panes in building number eight were destroyed as a result of the explosion. In addition, a hole was made in the lower part of the wall where the explosive was positioned. One fragment from the explosive damaged the rear part of a car parked in the vicinity.

All measures have been taken to uncover the perpetrator of this enemy act, which is the way the Presidium of the Municipal Committee described it. The Presidium also warned that all communists and other subjects of our society should display maximum vigilance so as to foil any form of enemy activity.

It was also announced that a consultative meeting was held last night with the presidents of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection and with secretaries of the League of Communists basic organizations in Pristina, where it was said that communists bear special responsibility for the stabilization of the situation. It was decided that the politico-security situation should be examined in every environment and that concrete tasks should be laid down for this situation to be further improved.

NATIONALIST 'INCIDENT' AT ZAGREB HOSTEL DECRIED

LD281348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 24 (TANJUG) -- Students, especially communists staying at the "Ivo Lola Ribar" student hostel in Zagreb have strongly and unamimously denounced recent incidents in the hostel caused by groups of nationalists and clero-fascists, [as received] the Yugoslav daily "POLITIKA" writes.

The hostel management has decided to expel the students who took part in singing nationalist songs and shouting slogans mentioning the independent state of Croatia, the quisling creation of the Nazi occupiers during the Second (?World War) and its leader Ante Pavelic.

The "VACERNJE NOVOSTI" daily writes Wednesday that the hostel management has ascertained that some members of the nationalist group did not reside at the hostel.

At a meeting, the communists staying at the hostel expressed unanimously the readiness to oppose such hostile activity, which has even turned into physical intimidation of some students.

The communists said such attacks on individuals were attacks on all of them and on the Yugoslav self-management system and described the nationalist group as enemy of Yugoslav society and its development.

It was established that the students at the hostel had been unaware of the activities of this extreme nationalist group.

The Zagreb district prosecutor's office has demanded that the investigation be concluded as soon as possible so that rigorous measures against the participants in the nationalist incidents could be taken.